

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
AT  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,  
BY  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
For one year.....  
For six months.....  
For three months.....

# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XIII.

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NUMBER 36.

To build one of the monster 112-ton guns requires about as much time as it takes to build the vessel which carries it.

Official statistics in Ohio show that the number of papers in that state has grown from 5,000 to 45,000 within the past twenty years.

Florida is probably the best timbered State in the Union. Out of about 38,000,000 acres only some 3,000,000 are included in farms, the rest, nine-tenths, exclusive of the area covered by lakes and rivers, being covered with heavy forests.

The child of two years who has been sent to an Illinois insane asylum because of homicidal mania, is, thinks the San Francisco Chronicle, worth study by scientists. If she invented a language for her own use she certainly has some of that genius that is said to be allied to insanity, and she ought not to be allowed to herd with ordinary lunatics.

Chief Barrett, of the Electrical Department of the World's Fair, is confronted by what appears a unique predicament. He states that, owing to the many and rapid improvements being made in electrical machines, most manufacturers are afraid to prepare an exhibit until the last minute. By the time the fair opens the fixtures they now have in hand may be, according to Chief Barrett, the most antiquated of "cheat-hounds."

In Russia a governmental system of insuring crops against hail will probably be set in operation in the near future. It is reported that the main plans have already been arranged. There has been a hail insurance system in Russia for some time past, but the insurance companies excluded the small proprietors and peasantry. The government proposes to give all agriculturists a chance to benefit by insurance. According to the latest official data hail insurance amounted to only \$2,000,000 throughout Russia-in-Europe, while the average crop of the empire have a value about four times greater than that insured.

It is reported that an expedition left Albuquerque, New Mexico, a few days ago to dig for treasure in the ruins of Grau Quivira, which are situated in a desert country, 100 miles from Albuquerque. W. F. Metcalf, a rancher, who is making a visit to Chicago, is authority for the statement. The searchers will have only tradition to guide them, but they are not the first enthusiasts to dive in the ruins. No treasure has ever been discovered. Without doubt a city or streets, churches and monasteries once rose where now only limestone walls are to be found, but the story that gold and silver and precious ornaments were known to and used by the inhabitants rests only on vague report that the Spaniards sat down in their chronicles. No water can be had for fifty miles around Grau Quivira, so that the prosecution of the quest will be attended with hardship, if not danger.

Cotton-picking in Northern Arkansas nowadays is done principally by white people, Missouri furnishing a large number of the pickers, who are men, women, and children. Whole families migrate about September 18 to the cotton country, making the journey in wagons, and taking their beds and cooking utensils with them. The young folks look forward to the Arkansas invasion as a holiday-outing, but the work, nevertheless, is hard, lasting from sunrise to the last glow of the set sun. At the cotton fields the Missourians find ready for their accommodation the same log cabins that the field-hands occupied in slave days. While the morning stars are still seen in the sky young and old are up, and the usual breakfast of bacon and corn-cakes having been eaten, they start out with the first light to the cotton bolls. A good worker can pick 200 pounds a day, the wages for which is at the rate of seventy-five cents a hundred pounds. The top crop, that stands as high as the chin, is soon disposed of, and when the middle crop is reached, the older men leave the painful labor of stooping over the rows to youngsters and the women, and with their rifles make for the hills, where big game is plentiful. Occupation is found for the children when the bottom crop appears, and then, with steady rains and a raw atmosphere the work becomes tedious and irksome. But this last picking is sometimes the most profitable. When all the cotton is weighed and stored the Missouri farmer gathers his people together, and with his earnings tied up in a stocking-foot, starts the old horse for home. Many a mortgage has been lifted at the end of the cotton-picking season.

The express companies pay to railroads as rent's \$20,267,711 a year. They are in reality engaged in the business of quick delivery of freight, and as such should be amenable to control.

## CAPTURED BY CRISP.

### THE GEORGIAN CHOSEN FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Springer Declined It—He Openly Displayed His Plight Against Mr. Mills—Thirty Balloons Required—End of the Hottest Fight Known to History.

#### How It Was Done.

CHARLES F. CRISP, of Georgia..... Speaker  
GEORGE F. SPRINGER, of Illinois..... Clerk  
S. YODER, of Ohio..... Sergeant-at-Arms  
C. H. TURNER, of New York..... Doorkeeper  
L. G. DALTON, of Indiana..... Page

Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, will be Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress. William

Springer, of Illinois, brought about his nomination.

Springer was nominated on the thirtieth ballot of the caucus the result being reached after the following fashion:

BALLOOT	CRISP	MILLS	MULLIN	HATCH	STOVENS
First.....	\$1	75	23	18	1
Second.....	\$1	80	23	18	1
Third.....	\$1	82	24	18	1
Fourth.....	\$1	85	20	18	1
Fifth.....	\$1	83	20	18	1
Sixth.....	\$1	82	19	18	1
Seventh.....	\$1	94	18	18	1
Eighth.....	\$1	94	18	18	1
Ninth.....	\$1	91	16	18	1
Tenth.....	\$1	94	17	18	0
Eleventh.....	\$1	92	18	18	1
Twelfth.....	\$1	94	17	18	0
Thirteenth.....	\$1	91	18	18	0
Fourteenth.....	\$1	82	19	18	0
Fifteenth.....	\$1	82	19	18	0
Sixteenth.....	\$1	94	17	18	0
Seventeenth.....	\$1	94	17	18	0
Eighteenth.....	\$1	94	17	18	0
Nineteenth.....	\$1	94	17	18	0
Twenty-first.....	\$1	94	17	18	0
Twenty-second.....	\$1	95	18	18	1
Twenty-third.....	\$1	94	17	18	0
Twenty-fourth.....	\$1	101	12	18	0
Twenty-fifth.....	\$1	103	13	18	0
Twenty-sixth.....	\$1	101	28	18	0
Twenty-seventh.....	\$1	103	16	8	10
Twenty-eighth.....	\$1	104	16	8	10
Twenty-ninth.....	\$1	104	41	8	0
Thirtieth.....	\$1	104	41	8	0

Necessary to choose, 114.

The nomination of Crisp was made unanimous on motion of J. D. Brown of Indiana. Immediately there were loud cries of "Crisp! Crisp!" and the committee on nomination voted without a murmur that the speaker should be chosen to the chair. Apples and oranges greeted the gentleman from Georgia, and after bowing his acknowledgments Mr. Crisp spoke as follows:

"Representatives, I am profoundly grateful for this mark of your confidence and esteem. I pledge myself here and now to devote whatever of industry and ability I possess to the advancement of the real interests of the Democratic party. I beg to say to you now since I speak to you my first words since I am your selection for Speaker, that my election means no step backward in tariff reform.

"I beg to say to you that there is in our party to-day no man more earnestly engaged in the Democratic doctrine than in the reform of the tariff. After the long struggle through which we have passed, when Representatives are nominated, when other officers are to be nominated, it does not become me to consume your time. I have told that it was a friendly struggle. I have felt that whoever might be chosen should be a man who could be trusted to act in accordance with the principles of the Democratic party.

"I thank you again for your confidence and your kindness, and assure you that this whole contest has left in my bosom no unfriendly feeling toward any member of the House."

#### BIOGRAPHY OF THE SPEAKER.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born in Shire, England, June 29, 1835, his parents being on a European tour at the time. They returned to America the year of his birth, and went back to their old home in Georgia. He was educated in the common schools of Macon and Statesboro, and in May, 1851, he entered the Confederate Army at Lieut. Col. in Company K, Tenth Virginia Infantry. He was taken prisoner of war May 12, 1864, and confined in Fort Delaware until June, 1865. Then he was released and went to live with his parents, who were residing at Ellaville, Schley County, Ga. Soon after he removed to Americus and studied law, being admitted to the bar there in 1866, and going back to Ellaville to practice. He continued in private practice there until 1872, when he was appointed Solicitor General of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit, and was reappointed in 1873 for a term of four years. In the same year he moved to Atlanta again and since that town has been his home. June 18, 1874, Mr. Crisp was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the Southwestern Circuit, and in 1878 elected to the same office by the General Assembly. He was re-elected Judge in 1880 for a term of four years, but resigned in 1882 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District. He was also President of the Democratic State Convention of 1883. He was elected in the Forty-eighth Congress and has been returned to that body continually ever since.

The third annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the "Statistics of Railways in the United States," which covers the operations of railroads for the year ended June 30, 1890, shows that railway mileage on June 30, 1890, was 163,587; the increase during the year was 6,030. The total length of track, including sidings and spurs, is 200,000 miles.

The express companies pay to railroads as rent's \$20,267,711 a year. They are in reality engaged in the business of quick delivery of freight, and as such should be amenable to control.

## THE POSTAL SERVICE.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

One Cent Postage Coming—Three Cent Telephone and Ten Cent Telegraph Messages—Pay of Fourth-class Officers.

Improvements Which Should Be Made.

In his annual report Postmaster General Wanamaker says that, in spite of the fact that over \$1,000,000 worth of lottery revenue has been lost during the past year, the postal deficit of \$6,000,000 is surely disappearing, provided the same rate of revenue and expenses obtains on July 1, 1893.

It appears that all of the lottery mail has practically been driven from the mails, and the fidelity of the department in trying to recover the losses made up.

The work of Congress is evident from the court records of prosecutions, involving 202 cases in six months.

The Postmaster General renewes his recommendation for the division of the country into postal districts, and adduces many reasons why the reform would be beneficial. He shows that the county seat visits have resulted in the submission of 2,100 reports out of a possible 2,300, and that the condition of 45,000 offices is covered. The following are the leading items obtained by an actual compilation of over 35,000 of these reports:

Post offices conveniently located..... 35,000  
Post offices inconveniently located..... 4,607  
Change of location suggested..... 162  
Post offices well-kept, clean, and orderly..... 34,718  
Books, accounts, and reports properly and promptly written up..... 31,467  
Books, etc., not properly and promptly delivered..... 6,281  
Post office a lounging place..... 1,250  
Post office not a lounging place..... 35,891  
Offices having one or more posts..... 2,000  
Offices having two or more posts..... 1,000  
Patrons of the post office satisfied with the service..... 30,207  
Patrons of the post office not satisfied with the service..... 1,000  
Postmaster was found to understand the postal laws and regulations..... 32,573  
Postmaster did not understand the postal laws and regulations..... 4,814  
Postmaster devotes all his time to the office..... 22,070  
Postmaster goes to the office..... 15,492  
Postmaster was found to be engaged in objectionable employment in connection with the telegraph, to the postal system. He says: "One-cent letter postage, 3-cent telephone messages, and 10-cent telegraphic messages are near possibilities under an enlightened and compact postal system, using the newest telegraphic inventions." The advantage of tying the rural postoffice by a telephone wire, repairing no operator to the rail road station, must be obvious. It is more illuminating to expect a 3-cent telephone rate, the possibilities of cheapening the management of these new facilities are very great. All account keeping could be abolished by use of stamps or "nickel-in-the-slot" attachments. Collection boxes everywhere in the cities and many places in the country towns would receive telephone and telegraph messages, written on stamped cards like post cards. Old soldiers and others could find employment as collectors, and frequent collections would abolish the present expensive messenger-boy system.

Postmaster will be successfully demanded to sit down by Uncle Sam. The fact of the prompt sale and other things connected with the transaction would make it possible to set up a charge of fraud in pretty successful shape.

On the 10th the House was not in session. The Senate broke the record in the way of measures introduced in a single day, there having been 60 bills and eight joint resolutions introduced, and nothing done except that the body adjourned until the 10th.

The set of blue-law rules recently adopted by the L. S. & M. S. will be modified, being satisfactory neither to company nor employee.

A contractor made a mistake in filling out his transfer and Lawrence Borst was forcibly ejected from a Grand Rapids street car seven weeks ago, has begun suit for damages.

At Grand Rapids Timothy O'Brien, a section hand on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, was struck by a train and every bone in his body was broken. He was drunk.

Tris Calumet and Hecula produced 3,775 tons of copper during November, the Quincy 600 tons, the Franklin 3,747, the Atlantic 208, the Albany 118 and the Peninsula 1034.

MICHIGAN is invited to contribute 1,000 of the 8,500 troops that will be assembled in Chicago on Oct. 11, 1892, to take part in the dedication of the World's Fair buildings.

LITTLE JAMES SELIGMAN has bought F. W. Dickerson's interest in the West Selins electric line to Reed Lake, at Grand Rapids, and steps will be at once taken to put the road on a paying basis.

CALUMET men who obtained valuable pine land homesteads and sold out as soon as they got their patents are likely to be called down by Uncle Sam. The fact of the prompt sale and other things connected with the transaction would make it possible to set up a charge of fraud in pretty successful shape.

The bridge between Grand Haven and Spring Lake was blown down by a heavy gale, one of the four men on the structure at the time being painfully hurt. A freight car was blown from a siding onto the main track at Grand Haven and the engine and two cars of an incoming D. G. H. & M. passenger train were derailed in the collision so low.

WHEN Blanche Thompson, of Grand Rapids, was two years old she was scalded in a tub of hot water and being carelessly treated her right arm grew to her side. She continued in her crippled condition until she was 14, and an operation was performed. Skin grafting was necessary after the arm was cut loose, and seven playmates, the oldest not over 16, donated portions of their cuticles to the physician's use.

H. R. WHITMAN, agent of a Newark, N. J., life insurance company, has been arrested at Chicago by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on complaint of the Mutual Reserve Fund Association of New York, which sues for \$50,000 for alleged life. This is the company to which the Michigan Masonic benefit concern, proposed to transfer its risks, and Whitman is charged with distributing circulars derogatory to the company among members of the Masonic body.

GHAZI RAYNS' charity ball netted \$901.68.

DR. JAMES H. TRACY, Escanaba's oldest practitioner, is dead.

HENRY SMITH, pioneer of Macomb County, died the other day at Utica.

THE stage line between Rogers City and Alpena has been sold by Frank Dagar to Dave Neal.

WM. FOX, well known as a crook under the name of Foxy, died suddenly at Bay City of heart disease.

THE trustees of the Methodist Church at Richland sue John Grover to recover the amount of a \$10 subscription.

A REGULAR bonanza in the copper mine is said to have been recently struck low down in the Franklin mine.

BAY CITY sportsmen, arrested by Kidney Cure Warner for alleged trespass on his island, will sue for damages.

H. G. PARKER, aged 29, committed suicide at Vicksburg by taking morphine. He leaves a divorced wife and two children.

JOHN WILSON, sent to Jackson prison from Calhoun County under the indeterminate act, asks for his release in a writ of habeas corpus.

AMONG the distinguished dead, ennobled by the Grand Rapids Elks at their Lodge of Sorrows were Julius Houseman, M. H.

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THERE are to be 1,000 oysters at the World's Fair, and New York will unquestionably discover in the fact evidence that the broth will be spoiled.

Under her accustomed diet of dogs' flesh the plucky young woman in Indiana, encouraged by her physicians and friends, has managed thus far to keep pup wonderfully.

SOMEONE has invented a gun which will fire under water. This appears to be a rascally attempt to pursue the United States navy to its chosen resting place in the bottom of the ocean.

A CHICAGO judge has flatly refused to hold court in the room provided for him on the ground that it is dangerous to his health and the health of those who have business in the court.

THE chrysanthemum may be a fashionable flower, but a posy that looks like a bunch of French sliced potatoe dipped into stewed tomatoes can never appeal to the hearts of the people.

You will be disappointed if you build your hopes of happiness on living in some other town or country. Wherever you go, you will still be yourself, and will carry your aches and pains with you.

A BABY that is born on Sunday is popularly supposed to be a favorite of fortune. The chances are that the legend will be borne out in the case of the Astor baby, especially as his inheritance will amount to about \$150,000,000.

If the next orator who has to respond to the toast "The Press" at a banquet would just consider that it was the wine-press he was to honor he would avoid the utterance of many a stale platitude and touch his hearers at a tender point.

THE New York World printed the portraits of ten Gotham capitalists whose wealth aggregates nearly \$800,000,000. The most striking feature about them is that they look like almost any other ten men that could be picked up at random anywhere.

SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE has aroused much discussion of the question: "Should clergymen smoke?" Since everybody knows that they will, it would be at once a pity and a grave error of policy for the church authorities to prove that they should not.

The long catalogue of vices contained in the pastoral that the Methodist Ecumenical Conference has sent out to the churches might seem to indicate a remarkably comprehensive knowledge on the part of the authors of the letter of the sharp practices and evils of this wicked world.

THE number of through lines of railroads, the demand for the canal across Nicaragua, and the increased emigration to the far West, all point to a great boom in the commerce of the Pacific in the near future. "Westward the star of empire takes its way"—is something more than poetic fancy.

THERE is a certain pathos as well as a degree of suggestiveness, in the story that a little Indian boy recently staggered the Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency by asking timidly if there was any immediate danger of an uprising of the white people. There are always two sides to the shield.

IT does look a good deal as if the Chicago police were frightened at their own shadows when they made their recent raid on the "alleged" "architects." And yet it cannot be forgotten that on one occasion—and that not so long ago—they were as much too dilatory as they have now shown themselves too previous.

THERE is a revival of the rumor that Lillian Russell, the queen of comic opera, is again about to wed. As Miss Russell has already ventured twice on the sea of matrimony, it is apparent that she is not quite ready to pronounce marriage a positive failure. She may be a believer in the base-ball proverb, "three times and out."

A Boston lawyer relates that not long ago a jury went out early in the day on a simple case, and, when it had got near time for the court to rise, his honor sent for them. He asked the foreman if he required any further instruction. The foreman replied: "Your honor, here are eleven pig-headed men who won't agree to anything."

Press dispatches recently appeared in the newspapers from Copperopolis, Cal., and Paragould, Ark. Whoever named these two towns were possessed of talents in nomenclature which were certainly unique, possibly useful. Certainly no letter addressed to any one in either of them is likely to go astray, for there are no other such names on earth.

ALMOST a daily news item is an account of a man who goes away to make a fortune for his family, stays fifteen or twenty years without communicating with them, and then is horrified, when he comes back, to find that his wife was married during his absence. He evidently thinks she should have earned the living, reared the family, and then should have

supper ready and be waiting at the front gate when he returns.

The two German bankers retiring to their counting-room and committing suicide because they found themselves and the bank hopelessly involved, furnishes a striking contrast to the two Boston bankers, who have wrecked themselves and hundreds of others, hunting for bail preparatory to defending against a prosecution for their crime. Suicide, of course, must not be commended; but one can hardly help feeling sympathy for the men who saw no other way out.

A LARGE company of railroad officials in New Jersey held a meeting to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the running of the first train of cars by a locomotive in the State. Two generations have elapsed since railroading was such a curiosity that the whole New Jersey Legislature turned out to see the little "John Bull," the puffing engine which George Stephenson had sent over to the Camden & Amboy Road. In these two generations what colossal progress has been made! It is only by looking backward that we can appreciate it. We send locomotives to John Bull now, and if the tokens do not fail we will soon send him some which will make his hair rise with awe and wonder.

SAILORS are laughing at the impulsive, unconventional young Emperor of Germany because he proposes to abolish the terms "starboard" and "port" in the German navy, substituting therefore the lubberly words "right" and "left." "Why not talk so any landlubber will know what you mean?" he is reported to have inquired with some asperity of the horrified naval commander. The Emperor is yet young. A wise choice of parents brought him a throne, but others alone will bring him that horse-sense bred of observation. In time he will learn that every profession has its cant lingo, employed, not to make the utterances of those who use it more intelligible to each other, but to make them wholly unintelligible to outsiders. By this means the dignity of the profession is preserved and the unlearned are discouraged from prying so closely into its mysteries as to discover its general superficiality.

They are discussing in the English papers in a way which must make the sluggish blood of the traditional British matron curl in her veins whether the keeping of the seventh commandment is a mere climatic vagary. It seems that the tales of Rudyard Kipling have brought home to the English mind the idea that the observance of the aforesaid law is so exceptional in India that it is really not to be expected; and there is no end of persons ready to write letters to the press telling all they know or all they do not know of the matter, with affirmations and denials ad nauseam. The phrase of Byron is quoted in which he affirms the immorality of folk "where the climate's sultry," and there is a certain air of impropriety about the whole matter which seems to lend it a most attractive piquancy. The fact is, that the "Englishman" out of sight of his insular world is always likely to be a beast, and in India it is to be expected that this phase of British character shall come well to the fore, as it does in fact. The question is, What is there to be done about it?

Wanderers on the Sea.

The discoveries of modern science have revealed monsters of the deep as terrific as any that ancient fancy created; and have shown that oceans are not mere wastes of waters, but the homes of an astounding variety of living things. More than this, it has been discovered that the seas themselves have each a sort of law of existence which they obey. The Hydrographic Bureau at Washington for two years has been trying to learn something of the characteristics of the Atlantic Ocean as a great moving body of water by means of bottles, containing papers, which have been dropped overboard from vessels in many places, to drift at the mercy of the winds and waves.

Many of these bottles have been found and picked up again either in the open sea or on shores where they had stranded.

Knowing from its records where the bottles had been thrown overboard, the Bureau had been able to trace, in a general way, the paths they must have followed in order to reach the places where they were found. In a report published on the first of July this year, and accompanied by a map of the Atlantic, the adventures of a hundred and thirteen bottles are recorded.

Being partially filled with air and then securely corked, the bottles float on the surface of the water, and go wherever the wind and the currents of the sea carry them. Each bottle contains a record of the place and the date of its starting. Some of these round have floated for many months on the bosom of the Atlantic, and traveled thousands of miles.

It has been found that bottles dropped overboard between the shores of the United States and England or France generally travel toward the northeast, following the course of that great river in the ocean called the Gulf Stream. Bottles started off the coasts of Spain or Africa travel westward until they arrive among the West India Islands. Along the European side of the ocean the bottles take a southerly course, and along the American side a northerly course.

Thus, as a result of winds and currents, the whole Atlantic is shown to be slowly circulating round and round, like an enormous pool. This accounts for the stories that were current in Europe, hundreds of years ago, of strange objects of human manufacture having floated from the New Old World, thus giving a clue to the existence of undiscovered lands beyond the sea.

## WORN IN WINTER.

### FASHIONS THAT ARE SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.

**It Is More Difficult to Make a Stylish Appearance in Winter Costumes than It Is in Spring, Summer or Autumn Gowns—A Muffled-Up Look Is Death to Grace and Style.**

#### Cool-Weather Costumes.

**T**RUE IT is that the fashionable woman finds it more difficult to make a graceful and stylish appearance in her winter costumes than she does in her spring, summer, and autumn gowns, says the fashion writer, who adds that the season is obvious. The moment that eager and nipping air, of which Shakspeare speaks, calls for heavy wraps, fur-lined cloaks or fur-trimmed jackets, there is at once a noticeable tendency to sacrifice grace and style in order to secure comfort—a word, by the way, that hasn't its exact synonym in any other language—and I say that it is an extremely difficult thing to look entirely comfortable on a real old-fashioned winter's day without assuming a muffed-up look.

Now, a muffed-up look means death to all grace and style. If you want to know how you look when you look muffed up, I might say observe the aristocratic pug dog with his blanket on and his woebegone countenance. I am well aware that many young girls, inclined to be embossed-point trifles with their health during the winter season, in order to keep style and comfort, so far as possible, hand in hand. These foolish virgins forget that nature has set a most sensitive thermometer in the center of their faces, to wit, their noses, and would respectfully suggest to them that no matter how lovely their outer costumes may be, red noses with inflamed lips and a generally pinched look is quite enough to ruin the most beautiful face in the world of its charms. Of two evils choose the less, and so it seems to me that it is better to make almost any sacrifice, including grace and style, and keep the blood on each side of one's nose rather than in its tip. But I think that by a little intelligent thought on this matter you may be easily able to hit upon some style of street gown that will keep you perfectly comfortable and

hand you may attain more stylish effects by using this more youthful material.

Velvet has a dignity about it that fits it pre-eminently for the dowager's wear,

hence young people should not be too prone to muffle up too much in this material of pomp and state.

In my third illustration you will find

a very becoming cloth mantle in beige cloth.

The pelisse is to bated own plush.

At the neck there is a

double front, the under ones being

at the shoulders and lined with silk of the same color. This mantle may be trimmed with black fur, or with any long-haired fur.

The long jacket lends itself most admirably for winter purposes, uniting warmth and style. You see it made up in a thousand different ways, but I think you'll search far and near before you hit upon a more thoroughly becoming and refined garment than the one I picture for you in my fourth illustration. It is made in a marine-blue vicuna and has double fronts, the under ones being richly braided and closing in the middle with hooks. "The outside fronts are, as you see, longer, and are lined with revers and a lining of cashmere, so that the jacket may be worn completely closed in cold weather, and if you belong to that class tritely demonstrated frozen turnips, you have only to tie the velvet to the left side, reaching down to the waist and serving to hook the right side to the left side. In front the basques flare somewhat. The garment must be trimmed with some becoming fur.

In my fifth illustration you will find

a pretty and withal serviceable

winter garb for a young miss.

It is made up in wood-grain vicuna

trimmed with Persian lamb. The jacket is not only lined with silk but also has a flannel lining, and with it is worn a cloth belt of the same shade as the cloth belted with a narrow leather belt. The plastron is sewed into the

at the same time save you from that dreaded muffed-up appearance.

My attention was attracted the day

by a winter garment which ap-

peared to me very briefly, but it was a

day when the weather was

deserted, the title of which it was.

It is made from a single

piece of the material, while its collar

and sleeves were fashioned entirely of feathers. I sat entry—but in reality the feather tips were sown upon a very strong but soft and pliable material.

Possibly this easque might be rather

startling a novelty for you, so in my

initial illustration I set before you something very much of the same shape and style, only it is made up in a less original manner. This stylish garment may be made in velvet of any kind or color to suit your particular figure and coloring. The corsage closes in the middle with hooks. The outside fronts are, as you see, longer, and are lined with revers and a lining of cashmere, so that the jacket may be worn completely closed in cold weather, and if you belong to that class tritely demonstrated frozen turnips, you have only to tie the velvet to the left side, reaching down to the waist and serving to hook the right side to the left side. In front the basques flare somewhat. The garment must be trimmed with some becoming fur.

In my second illustration you will find

represented on the left a very stylish

street costume in gray cloth.

The skirt is made up on an alpaca foundation,

having a deep false hem and a drawstring in the back. The bodice is

slightly draped and finished at the bottom with a bias of gray velvet, which is sewed with muslin. This band is

sewed with reversed seam with bold low pleats. The front breadth is gored

and the bust is fitted with a leather belt.

On the right is a blouse of

cashmere made from a single

piece of the material, while its collar

and sleeves were fashioned entirely of feathers. I sat entry—but in reality the feather tips were sown upon a very strong but soft and pliable material.

Possibly this easque might be rather

startling a novelty for you, so in my

initial illustration I set before you something very much of the same shape and style, only it is made up in a less original manner. This stylish garment may be made in velvet of any kind or color to suit your particular figure and coloring. The corsage closes in the middle with hooks. The outside fronts are, as you see, longer, and are lined with revers and a lining of cashmere, so that the jacket may be worn completely closed in cold weather, and if you belong to that class tritely demonstrated frozen turnips, you have only to tie the velvet to the left side, reaching down to the waist and serving to hook the right side to the left side. In front the basques flare somewhat. The garment must be trimmed with some becoming fur.

In my third illustration you will find

a very becoming cloth mantle in beige cloth.

The pelisse is to bated own plush.

At the neck there is a

double front, the under ones being

at the shoulders and lined with silk of the same color. This mantle may be trimmed with black fur, or with any long-haired fur.

The long jacket lends itself most admirably for winter purposes, uniting warmth and style. You see it made up in a thousand different ways, but I think you'll search far and near before you hit upon a more thoroughly becoming and refined garment than the one I picture for you in my fourth illustration. It is made in a marine-blue vicuna and has double fronts, the under ones being richly braided and closing in the middle with hooks. "The outside fronts are, as you see, longer, and are lined with revers and a lining of cashmere, so that the jacket may be worn completely closed in cold weather, and if you belong to that class tritely demonstrated frozen turnips, you have only to tie the velvet to the left side, reaching down to the waist and serving to hook the right side to the left side. In front the basques flare somewhat. The garment must be trimmed with some becoming fur.

In my fourth illustration you will find

a pretty and withal serviceable

winter garb for a young miss.

It is made up in wood-grain vicuna

trimmed with Persian lamb. The jacket is not only lined with silk but also has a flannel lining, and with it is worn a cloth belt of the same shade as the cloth belted with a narrow leather belt.

The front is slit up tabs, which are

trimmings shown with the fur.

The back is made up in a

double front with a

drawstring in the back.

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double front with a

drawstring in the back.

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Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

There are between 36,000,000 and 37,000,000 babies born into the world every year, or say one every time the clock ticks.

Seven prisoners have escaped under the administration of Warden Davis in the last eleven months, and ten got out in the five years that Warden Hatch was in control.

The state insane asylums are crowded to such an extent that no more inmates can be received except upon vacancies by discharge or death. Insane persons must be kept in county jails until there is room for them at the asylums.

During the past five months the revenue of the national government has fallen off about \$40,000,000. Revenue reduction has followed the new tariff law, and thus is made good the promise of the Republicans that this would be its effect.—*Blade*.

During the six months previous to Oct. 1 last, 1,908,094 barrels of salt were shipped from the Saginaw valley, as against 1,303,048 barrels last year. The October shipments exceeded those of the same month in 1890 by 80,000 barrels.

The figure 9 in our dates will make a long stay. No man or woman now living will ever date a document without using a figure 9. It stands in the third place in 1890, where it will remain 10 years and then move up to second place in 1900.

A shipment of 20 tons of pure black tin, from the mines in the state of Durango, Mexico, owned by the Pittsburg and Mexia mining company, is on the road to Pittsburg, to be used there in the manufacture of bright tin plate. But the free trade tin-plate lars won't mention it.—*Blade*.

The McKinley law uses both free trade and protection with sound discretion. It gives us a larger free list than that proposed by the Mills bill, and doesn't run amuck and slash indiscriminately at American industries as did the democratic party when it tried to enact the horizontal Morrison bill.—*Spokane Review*.

Michigan wheat in the ground is not up to the standard of former years. Compared with vitality and growth of average years the condition in the southern counties was 91 per cent, in the central 97 per cent, in the northern 101 per cent, and in the state 98 per cent. Michigan farmers marketed 1,638,968 bushels of wheat in November.

The democratic house has decided to devote the first few weeks of the present session to investigating republican management and exposing republican fraud. This is a grand scheme and it should be worked for all its worth. We can think of no enterprise the majority party can engage in which promises to be productive of less harm.—*Bay City Tribune*.

It is announced from Washington that the commercial convention between Germany and the United States under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act has been practically concluded and that the president will soon announce the fact. The convention contemplates the free importation of German sugar into the United States and the reduction of the duty on American cereals imported into Germany from five marks to 3½ marks.

The United States made more pig iron in the single month of October, 1891, under the McKinley tariff, than they in the whole of 1860, that culminating year of the "growing prosperity" of the "golden era" of low revenue tariff.—*Detroit Journal*.

The United States shipped more breadstuffs, principally wheat, to foreign countries in the single months of September, 1891, under the McKinley tariff, than they sent during the whole of the fiscal year 1860, the last of the prosperous period of our last free-trade tariff.—*American Economist*.

Prophesying for the ensuing winter, Prophet Foster says: "It will be the coldest and most stormy—especially deep and drifting snows—that has been experienced for many years. Very cold weather earlier than usual will prevail in the States and territories of the Northwest and the Mississippi river valleys. With the very deep snow that will fall and the numerous fierce storms that occur, travel and transportation will be greatly impeded. About the middle of December the weather will become warmer and average so until about the first of January, 1892, when the cold wave will come on again in January, and February will average colder than has been experienced in many years past."

"What Shall We Do With Our Boys?"

"WHO'S BOYS?" "Your boys; your neighbor's boys; everybody's boys." Boys will be boys, but not everyone knows how to manage them; but if you wish some practical, commonsense suggestions, read the article on the subject published in the January number of DEMOURSE'S FAMILY MAGAZINE that ideal publication which bears out to the full the promise of its name. The January number contains a genuine holiday feast. The subject of the beautiful water-color "A Slippery Spot" appeals to every parent who has little ones, and the subtle sentiment of the exquisite full-page engraving, "Eloquent Silence" (after a painting by Alma-Tadema), will be appreciated by young men and maidens. The artistic attractions include, besides over 200 other pictures, illustrating "Burma and the Burmese," by a resident of Burma; "Evolution Modern Costume," interesting alike to men and women; "Intelligence Offices in Paris," which will strike a responsive chord in every housekeeper's heart; "Home Art and Home Comfort," which, besides some novel ideas for fancy-work, includes a paper on "Amusements for a Sick Child"; "Correct Styles in Table Silver," an appropriate sequel to "A Course Dinner," given in the previous number; and several especially fine stories. The departments, "Our Girls," "Sanitarian," "Artistic Notes," "World Progress," "Clue," "What Women are Doing," "Household," "Correspondence Club," and "Mirror of Fashions," each have special attractions this month; and this splendid menu, with variations is furnished twelve times a year, for the subscription price of \$2. Published by W. Jennings Demarest, 15 East 14th St. New York City.

THE CHRISTMAS CENTURY is something more than the usual number of this magazine under a holiday name. It is pervaded with the spirit of Christmas, and both directly and indirectly touches upon the Christian celebration. This characteristic is first evident in the cover, new and special design, drawn by George Wharton Edwards, and printed in gold and brown on white. The frontispiece is a reproduction of the painting of "The Holy Family" by Du Mond, a young American artist, who presents in this picture an original conception of the subject. The number also contains engravings of modern pictures relating to Christmas as follows: "The Arrival of the Shepherds," by H. Lerolle (with a poem by Edith M. Thomas); "The Appearance of an Angel to the Shepherds," by P. Lagarde; "The Annunciation to the Shepherds," by J. Bastien-Lepage; "Holy Night," by Fritz Von Uhde, and a Madonna by Dagnan-Bouveret, accompanied by a poem by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, entitled "An Offertory." Quite appropriate to the season also is Mr. Stillman's article on "Raphael," accompanied by Mr. Cole's engraving of "The Madonna of the Goldfinch," made especially for this number, and three other examples of Raphael's work—the "Enens" and "Parnassus groups from the Vatican, and the portrait of Maddalena Doni.

The official correspondence concerning reciprocity arrangements with Germany has just been made public. That country makes large concessions for the free entry of its sugar into our ports. The concessions are made mainly on agricultural products and Germany's inability to feed herself has doubtless influenced her toward so much liberality. The compulsory inspection of pork products has also removed the one great objection which Germany has so long made to its importation. The table of reductions shows a large decrease in tariffs on wheat, rye, oats, corn, butter, beef, wheat flour, corn meal, barley, malt and malted barley, lumber and timber. The interest of American farmers in these reductions is apparent at a glance. All this extension of the market for their products has been made without the sacrifice of any American interest. This is the beauty of reciprocity. The treaty has not been formally ratified, but it is satisfactory to both governments and will soon be in force.—*Detroit Journal*.

The mills of the northwest have contributed \$100,000 worth of flour and wheat to the starving people of Russia. Much as the people of this country may find to criticize in the Russian despotism, the criticism are such as one makes of a friend—not in anger, not in spite, but in sorrow. The people of this country owe much to the Russian government. It was the angry growl of the Russian bear that kept the English lion at bay when he was preparing for a spring during the darker days of the rebellion. It shows that when it comes to paying taxes Calvin S. Brice does not claim to be a citizen of Ohio. It is only when he wants to be elected U. S. Senator from the Buckeye State that he claims citizenship, when taxes is in question, then he is a non-resident and a citizen of New York.—*Cheboygan Tribune*.

Here is an unexplainable freak of low-test oil: One of the girls in the household of Township Treasurer Johnson, of Rives, Jackson county, brought a lamp into the sitting room and proceeded to light it. Before she lit the match the lamp exploded with a loud report, scattering broken glass and oil all about the room.—*Detroit Journal*.

Costa Rica comes up smiling with a request for reciprocity, under the new tariff law. She shall join the family group of Americans republics at Uncle Sam's table, of course.—*Blade*.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, '91.

The President's annual message to Congress is beyond question one of the ablest and best written messages ever submitted to Congress; it contains not a single sentence of partisan politics, and yet its statement of facts, showing the condition of every department of the Government and of the country at large, presents the strongest of arguments for retaining the republican party in power, for the simple reason that the country owes its present general and unprecedented prosperity to the wise legislation of the last republican Congress and the farseeing statesmanship displayed by the present administration in carrying out the legislation. The portion of the message relating to foreign affairs is calm and dignified, and yet bristling with true Americanism, the kind that every patriotic American, whatever his politics, must endorse. It recommends the adoption of a Constitutional amendment providing for a uniform method of electing Congressmen and Presidential electors that would put an end to such disgraceful gerrymandering schemes as that which has been adopted by the democratic legislature of Michigan, and it proposes a non-partisan Commission appointed by the Supreme Court to consider the evils connected with our present election system, which shall "proceed with candor, calmness and patience upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty".

The democratic House is evidently in no hurry to get down to work, as it adjourned from Wednesday to Saturday with the understanding that it would on that day adjourn until next Wednesday, and by that time the members will begin to think about the Christmas recess.

The idol has been shattered: Cleveland no longer occupies the pedestal of the Joss of the democratic party. The deposition of Cleveland was preceded by one of the bitterest and most vicious fights that ever took place in the House of Representatives, not excepting the great fights in which the opponents were of different parties, and was participated in, either personally or by confidential proxy, by Cleveland, who was represented by a host of followers including two of his old Cabinet—Viles and Dickinson; by Hill, who was specially represented by Tammany crowd which shouted early and late for Crisp, and by Gorman, who personally pulled the Crisp wires from the first. Now the attempt is made by certain of the democrats to deny that the Speakership contest had any Presidential aspects, but while the dead-lock was on the prominent democrats who thronged the corridors of the Capitol gave the whole thing away by their frantic appeals for votes; the issue was squarely made that the election of Mills would mean the nomination of Cleveland and of Crisp an anti-Cleveland man, and upon that issue, and no other, did the democratic Representatives divide. It is significant that it required a combination of the field-to-field Cleveland, and it means that there is a probability of another contest, in which the anti-Clevelanders will fight for the place from which Cleveland has been driven, the opposing forces being led by Gorman and Hill respectively, the men who are past-masters in political chicanery.

From muttering already heard, the election of Crisp as Speaker of the House will be a costly one to the democratic party. This will first begin to show when the announcements of the committee chairmanships, which with the exceptions of the Committee on Rules and that on Mingle, will probably not be made until after the recess. Neither Mr. Crisp nor any other man could satisfy the diverse elements, which by combining made him Speaker. Just think of a man trying to please Charles A. Dana, Tammany Hall, Governor-Senator Hill, Senator Gorman, Jay Gould and the mass-back democracy of the South at one and the same time, and you have a faint idea of the task undertaken by Crisp. Long-headed republicans regard the election of Crisp as a very fortunate thing for the republican party, for while Mr. Crisp is personally a clever and popular man, he represents all the elements that elected him, and the demands of these elements which he will be compelled to a certainty extent to accede to will each add to republican chances of victory next year.

Tammany Hall has already made a formal demand for the lion's share of the 157 places under House Doorkeeper-Turner, the ex-Representative and ex-vice-man, and there is little doubt about its getting them. It is the first time that this notorious organization has attempted to take part in national politics in Washington, and its interference is bitterly resented by those democrats who are not in partnership with it, or under its baneful domination, but they are powerless.

The impression seems to be general here that Mr. Blaine will shortly make public a letter saying that he will under no circumstances be a Presidential candidate next year.

Costa Rica comes up smiling with a request for reciprocity, under the new tariff law. She shall join the family group of Americans republics at Uncle Sam's table, of course.—*Blade*.

## HALLO!

## PARALOOY!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of  
CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

his HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

## IF YOU WANT

## A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

## CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

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## THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

The Best and Cheapest Agricultural Paper in the World.  
EIGHT PAGES AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT  
Every Week in the Year for Only \$1.

This is the Farmers' Market and Business Paper. It gives the latest and most extended reports of the Livestock, Grain, Provision and other markets, of any paper published in the interest of the farmer.

We will send it from now until January 1st, 1892, for \$1.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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The League publishes over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable information.

Among the authors of these documents are Hon. James G. Blaine, Wm. McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio; Senator S. M. Collier, of Illinois; Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Tryon, Ex-Commissioner of Patents of Kansas; Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; Senator Thomas H. Bulwer, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert C. Davey, of Michigan; Hon. John G. Hartwell, of Connecticut; Hon. John S. Bowles, of New York; Hon. E. H. Armatrout, of New York; Euclid

The above appeared in the Detroit Free Press of last Thursday and therefore cannot be claimed to be a Republican lie, for so good a Democratic paper as the Free Press would not be guilty of circulating a Republican lie.

It shows that when it comes to paying taxes Calvin S. Brice does not claim to be a citizen of Ohio. It is only when he wants to be elected U. S. Senator from the Buckeye State that he claims citizenship, when taxes is in question, then he is a non-resident and a citizen of New York.—*Cheboygan Tribune*.

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# The Avalanche

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1891.

## LOCAL ITEMS

Toys at Fournier's Drug Store.

Dolls at Fournier's Drug Store.

Fresh Gold-dust, at the City Market.

Carl Mickelson, of Otsego Lake, was in town last Saturday.

Cab. Photos, \$2.50 per doz., at the Grayling Gallery.

Four large bears were killed in Clare county last week.

Choice Confectionary and Cigars, at Jackson & Masters.

Alpena mills out 102,110,000 feet of lumber during 1891.

Men's Hand Knit Mitts and Socks, at Claggett & Pringles'.

The "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock" Jan. 13th and 14th.

The best Pickles in town are found, at Simpson's ity Market.

Groulouf & Hanson say their rink is already for cold weather.

Ack Braden to show you those new moldings for picture frames.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

The Missouri legislature will have an extra session to redistrict the state.

A first class feed cutter for sale cheap, at this office.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

A bear shot in Clare county a few days since weighed 380 pounds.

The AVALANCHE and Detroit Tribune, one year, for a dollar and a half.

Men's Working Pants, for \$1.50 and upwards, at Claggett & Pringles'.

The stage between Gaylord and Atlanta is making its daily trips on sleighs.

Ladies will find a new and complete line of Dress Flannels, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Call at the store of S. H. & Co. and examine prices and quality of their beautiful lamps.

Fires were started under the boilers at Gaylord's big hoop mill during the past week.

New invoice of Plush Caps at the store of S. H. & Co.

Groulouf & Hanson expect to start their ice rink about the 13th, or as much sooner as weather will permit.

Felt Shoes and Felt Slippers at low prices, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Cousins, in Oscoda county, has more than 100 people, but two literary societies uniope to flourish there.

S. H. & Co. have a large stock of Cooking Stoves and Heaters. Go and make your selection.

J. A. Widner, of Alpena, had to have his left arm amputated at the elbow for blood poison and his recovery is a matter of doubt.

S. H. & Co. have just received a new invoice of Plush Caps, latest styles and lowest prices.

Pancake time is here, so is Claggett & Pringles' Pure Buckwheat Flour. They always have it.

Partridges are so plenty in the vicinity of Rogers City that the neighbors kill them with clubs.

Now is the time for Mince Pie, Roasted Turkey and Mince Meat for the same, at Claggett & Pringles'.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

There is an outbreak of diphtheria in Mecosta county, about eight miles southwest of Big Rapids.

Alex. Leveth, of Black River, was convicted last week of having one wife more than the law allows.

Something new in breakfast food. Very nice. Try it, at Claggett and Pringles'.

Dimple Porter, of Niles, is in a very bad way from the effects of a dog's bite on her leg. She flesh was much torn.

Claggett and Pringle serve the best drinks in town, consisting of choice Teas, Coffees and Cocoa.

Charles Jarver, 28 years old, received serious and perhaps fatal injuries Grayling by falling among rolling logs. —Detroit Times.

A full and complete line of Gents', Ladies' and Children's underwear, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Did you see the cork shoes for men, at Bell's? They are only \$3, and are worth twice the money.

For SALE—a good span of medium weight horses, for work or driving. Enquire here, or of J. S. Harrington.

A fine line of Holiday Goods for Xmas and New Years presents, just received at Fournier's Drug Store.

Geo. Ferguson, of Au Gres, has just completed a contract of grading 31 miles of the Grayling, Twin Lakes and Northeastern railroad.—Bay City Tribune.

S. H. & Co. have a fine assortment of beautiful Hanging Lamps. Table Lamps, and Chamber Sets, either of which will make a beautiful and useful Christmas present.

The Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock, Jan. 14th & 15th.

Gents' go to Claggett and Pringles for your Neck Wear. They have the finest line in town, made to order.

NOTICE.—I will do a general repairing of Pumps, Water Pipe and Steam Works, until further notice.

F. R. DECKROW.

Remember the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock, will be here Jan. 14th and 15th.

Canfield Lake, near Manistee, once a pretentious body of water, has almost entirely disappeared from the effects of evaporation.

Every man, woman and child should buy their shoes of O. J. Bell. Why? Because he has the largest and best assortments.

If you want to make your Lady friend a present call and purchase one of those Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs at S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Cheesley Wheeler, mother of the ex-congressman died at Bay City Saturday night from the injuries received in falling down stairs a few days ago.

Robinson and Blanchett were held in \$500 each to the Circuit Court for keeping their saloon open after legal hours.

Ladies buy those cleaned currants, at Claggett and Pringles'. They will save you time and labor. No grit in your cake.

Real Estate for Merchandise, or merchandise for Plains farms, or Town property. Call at the office of G. J. Tuttle & Co.

Wm. Burk, petit larceny, was sentenced by Justice McElroy to pay a fine of \$5 or thirty days in jail.

Ladies buy your Woolen hose, at Claggett & Pringles'. They have a fine line, selected, specially for their trade.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever". These new Aristotypes are beauties. Call at Bonnell's and see them. Only \$5.50 per dozen.

In the case of Geo. McCullough and David Corbett, for larceny from the person, they were held to the Circuit Court under bonds of \$500 each.

Our thanks are due Mr. A. J. Rose for a mess of venison. It was the best we have ever eaten, and gave us an appetite for more.

I have taken up one yearling bull, color red, all four feet white, white spot over shoulders.

JASPER HOYT, Grayling.

The parents of John C. Wilcox, received a letter from him last Tuesday. He states that the Physicians said he could write encouragingly to them.

Grand Band Concert and Ball will be given by the Gaylord City Band, at the town hall in Frederic, Friday, New Years night, January 1st, '92.

Delinquent subscribers must pay up if they want the AVALANCHE. I have honor and glory enough in the newspaper line and now I want cash.

A fine line of Mantel and Nickel Clocks very cheap, at G. W. Smith's, two doors East of Opera House.

Do not make a mistake but take your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry for repair to G. W. Smith, Jeweler and Engraver. Prices as low as good work permits.

Buy your Shoes, at Claggett & Pringles'. They have the best line in town for wear, tear and durability. Sole agents for the celebrated Kindge Birch Shoes.

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Geo. Ferguson, of Au Gres, has just completed a contract of grading 31 miles of the Grayling, Twin Lakes and Northeastern railroad.—Bay City Tribune.

S. H. & Co. have a fine assortment of beautiful Hanging Lamps. Table Lamps, and Chamber Sets, either of which will make a beautiful and useful Christmas present.

At the urgent request of his wife A. C. Briggs, of Howell, rose at 5 o'clock to build a fire. He fell over a log and broke his wrist. If he had not been ready to take his wife's advice it never would have happened.

The Aid Society of the M. E. church, will give a pie social at the W. R. C. hall, Friday evening, December 18th. All are invited to come and eat chicken pie, mince pie, cream pie, pumpkin pie, etc. Supper 25 cents.

Capt. Manly's alleged \$800 deficiency in the soldiers' home accounts has been referred to the attorney general. Manager Sprague will make the state good for the amount.

Prof. Chamberlain, of the agricultural college, and some one member of the state board of agriculture, will make a trip east in search of a professor of agriculture, to fill the vacant chair.

Citizens of Au Sable and Oscoda believe their villages have seen their dullest year and that beginning early next spring the twins will start up in a new era of prosperity, that will be of gradual and substantial growth.

A bold thief stole an overcoat out of a West Branch clothing store in broad daylight last week, but was captured and the coat recovered.

In his annual report to the State Grange, Worthy Master Mars congratulated the farmers on their bountiful crops and roasted the calamity hawks.

C. E. Hatch, of Covey, Pa., representing eastern capital, is working through Alcona county securing leases of land in the oil region. Drilling machinery has been ordered.

The new Aristotype is bound to go Combining superior beauty of detail, high enamel, finish, and much greater permanency. It is a decided advance in Photography.

Bonnell makes them, \$3.50 per dozen.

Does it pay to buy of agents? Here are some of my prices. 1 doz. 1847 Roger Bros. Knives or Forks, at \$4.50; 1 set of 6 Teaspoons, \$1.50; 1 set of 6 Tablespoons \$2.50; silver plated 5 bottle Castor, only \$3.50; Quadruple silver plated Cake Basket, only \$5.00; an elegant Silver Tea Set, only \$20.00; elegant Silver Tilting Pitcher, water set with gold lined goblet for \$12.00. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at astonishingly low prices. Repairing and engraving at G. W. Smith's, the Jeweler, two doors East of the Opera House, Grayling.

At the last regular meeting of the W. R. C., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Mrs. J. M. Jones.

Sen. Vice President—Mrs. G. Hall.

Jun. Vice Pres.—Mrs. H. Jackson.

Treasurer—Mrs. W. Woodburn.

Chaplain—Mrs. M. E. Hanson.

Guard—Mrs. L. Robinson.

Conductor—Mrs. W. Chalker.

Mrs. J. M. Jones, Secretary.

Frederick Items.

L. Wallace, wife and daughter left Saturday morning for Cross Village, Emmet county. They are to take charge of the cooking department for Mr. Cutler's camp.

Mr. Henry Elley, with his family and goods, left Monday for Kindey, Huron county, where Mr. Elley has purchased a farm.

Miss Turnbull, our school teacher, is spending her vacation with her people at Leapeer.

The committees in charge of the Band Concert and Ball, to be given by the Gaylord Band, at the town hall, Friday, new years night, are hard at work completing arrangements to make this an enjoyable time for all.

R. A. Barber started last Friday for Reese, Mich. We understand Mr. B. contemplates moving there soon.

The teachers of Crawford county organized a "Reading Circle," last Saturday p. m. A good proportion of the teachers were present, and manifested much interest in the organization. W. F. Benkelman was elected County Manager, and Miss Marvin, Secretary.

The State Grange disclaims any political purposes and denounces free silver and the sub-treasury scheme. It calls attention to the over capitalization of railroads, and wonders why the evil is not corrected.

The following is a list of the officers elected: Commander, W. S. Chalker.

Sen. Vice Com., A. C. Wilcox.

Jun. Vice Com., R. McElroy.

Surgeon, O. Palmer.

Chaplain, Wm. Woodburn.

Officer of the Day, A. J. Rose.

Officer of the Guard, L. St. John.

Quartermaster, E. Alger.

Grayling Chapter, No. 120, R. A. M., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

H. P., Wm. Pringle.

King, J. M. Jones.

Scribe, Wm. O. Braden.

Treasurer, Samuel Heinsohn.

Secretary, Arthur Cadby.

Captain of Host, John F. Hum.

Prin't Sojourner, G. L. Alexander.

Rol' Arch Capt., W. F. Benkelman.

3d Vail, Julius K. Merz.

2d Vail, Nels P. Salling

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

## SHIPPING A BIG SHOW.

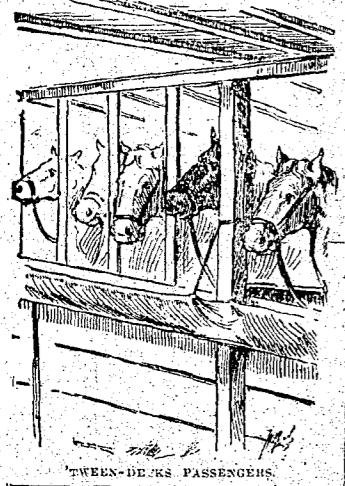
CERTAINLY OLD NOAH'S JOB WAS NO PICNIC.

**Dilemmas of Embarking Animals Today that Did Not Exist Before the Daring Scenes Among the Animals on the Steamship Monowai.**

A Latte-Day Noah's Ark.

An old circus man says that Noah's job was certainly no picnic, and that if the eminent patriarch had spent one year in the circus business he would never have taken the contract of running the ark at all, but would have just laid down in his barn and waited for the deluge to come and drown him.

A big menagerie and circus with all the attending paraphernalia recently shipped from San Francisco to Australia. They sailed on a trip more protracted and perilous than that ever



dreamed of by Noah. Elephants, tigers, hippos, lions, bears, monkeys, apes, and all—the whole outfit crowded together in one ship of the seas; tents, monkeys, charots, and every other item of the show adrift in the broad Pacific Ocean. Never was such a job of embarkation experienced at the Oceanic dock, says the San Francisco Examiner; never again do the longshoremen of this port hope to ship a cargo of wild animals to Australia.

Imagine a big, wide, yawning, covered dock, with its millions of cubic feet, simply aching to be overcrowded. Imagine the flooring—of that dock simply packed with a traveling show and you will have some faint idea of what the Oceanic dock looked like.

In the good old days when Noah went into the ship-builders' business the job of filling an ark with a complete, if heterogeneous, collection of mammals of both sexes seems to have been a task of consummate easiness. Anyhow Genesis says nothing about it; if it did, and if any hitch occurred—any strike among the longshoremen, or any of that sort of business—Genesis would have recorded it. As it was the animals went aboard two by two, or four by four as the case happened to be, etc.

When the job of loading began all was easy as a marriage bell. There were a number of obstreperous brutes, to be sure, and a certain number of all too willing ones. The aquatics, for instance, could not wait to be hoisted aboard the steamer, the mimics simply shrieked with delight. They exemplified two extremes—the one demonstrated grief, the other joy—and neither cared for either. There was only one happy medium and that was the hay, and that hay came aboard in tons and carloads, tons upon tons of grass and oats, hay, and tons upon tons of wheat and crushed barley.



ONE COULD SEE THE GREAT SHIP SINK IN THE WATER AS WAGON LOAD AFTER WAGON LOAD OF THE BIG FORAGE WAS SWUNG ABOARD ON THE CREAKING DERICK; AND THEN STILL LOWER IN THE WATER THEY SANK AS THEY HOISTED ON THE SEATS, THE TENT POLES, THE HURDLES, THE STAYS, AND THE CANVAS.

IT WAS IN SHIPPING THESE THINGS, THOUGH, THAT THE FURY FOR THE POPULACE AND THE TROUBLE FOR THE CIRCUIS MEN AROSE. THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, AND THE MECHANICAL CONVENIENCES OF THE HORSES AND WILD ANIMALS WAS DELAYED UNTIL THE LAST MOMENT.

NOAH HAD NO TENTS OR THINGS TO LOAD ON THE ARK, AND THEREFORE SAVED A GREAT DEAL OF TROUBLE; BUT THERE ARE MEN IN THE CIRCUS WHO CONDEMN THAT, TENTS OR NO TENTS, IF NOAH HAD TO HAVE SHIPPED ONE AFRICAN ELEPHANT, THE ARK WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN STARTED INTO THIS VERY DAY.

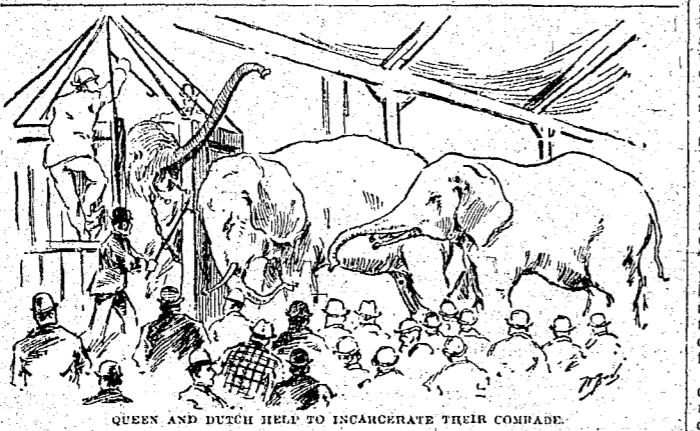
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MANY OF THE ANIMALS WILL DIE BEFORE THEY REACH AUSTRALIA. THE WILD BEASTS OF THE INDIAN AND AFRICAN JUNGLES CAN BUT LITTLE BROOK CAPTIVITY, AND THE CLOSE CONFINEMENT OF A TRAVELING CIRCUS ABOARD AN OCEAN LINER WILL KNOCK THE SPIRIT AND THE LIFE OUT OF MANY OF THEM. NEVERTHELESS, THE EXPERIMENT OF TRANSPORTATION WAS TRIED YEARS AGO, AND PROVED A BIG SUCCESS, AND WHAT MATTERS A JAGUAR OR TIGER OR A LION MORE OR LESS. IF THE MAIN PERCENTAGE OF THE SHOW once safely reached Australia, they will die.

THEY HAVE QUAKER WAYS, THOSE INACCURATE DENIZENS OF FOREIGN WILDERNESSES. THEY LIVE A WHILE AND STRUGGLE, THEN THEY GET PARALYSIS AND DIE.

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THE LEADER NOTICES THAT ONE OF THEM IS LAZY. HE STIRS HIM UP; THE ANIMAL IS LAZY. NEXT DAY HE IS MORE LAZY, AND OH! SO LAZY. NEXT DAY HE IS LAZIER STILL, MAX HAD WATCHED HIS OLD PAL DICK, THE HIPPOPOTAMUS BEING SHIPPED, AND HE PITTED DICK, AND TRUMPETED OUT HIS SYMPATHY, WHEN DICK GOT THAT TIRED FEELING



QUEEN AND DUTCH HELP TO INCARCERATE THEIR COMPANION.

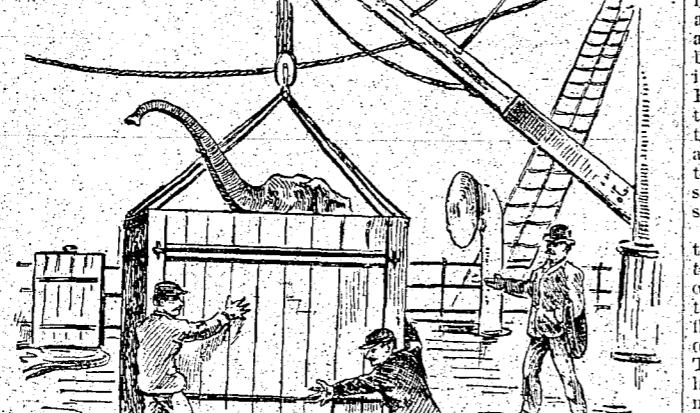
AND WON'T EVEN JUMP TO HIS FOOD. IN A COUPLE OF DAYS THE TRUTH COMES OUT. HE CRAWLS TO THE DOOR ON HIS FORELEGS, THE HINDQUARTERS DRAGGING AN INERT WEIGHT BEHIND. THE FOREST RANGER HAS SUCUMBED TO THE PARALYSIS OF CAPTIVITY. HE IS MARKED TO DIE. IF HE COST A LOT THEY TRY TO NURSE HIM BACK TO LIFE. IF HE DID NOT—WHY, PISH! HEAVE HIM ON BOARD AT ONCE AND HAVE MORE ROOM FOR THE LIVING.

IT NOT UNWISE TO BE AN EXHIBIT IN AN AMERICAN CIRCUS IN ROUTE FOR AUSTRIA. WHEN NOAH WAS RUNNING THE BUSINESS THE ANIMALS WERE DECIDE AND TRACTABLE, AND NO ESPECIAL ARRANGEMENT HAD TO BE ENTERED INTO FOR THEIR SHIPMENT. NOWADAYS, HOWEVER, THE AVERAGE STAR-BEAST IS OUT FOR HUMAN LIVES AND HE CANNOT BE DRIVEN ABOARD SHIP WITH IMPUNITY. THEREFORE IT WAS THAT ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS HAD TO BE TAKEN IN LOADING.

TO BEGIN WITH, EACH DEN WAS HAULED UP THE DOCK PRETTY MUCH THE SAME AS THE DENNS ARE HAULED ALONG THE MAIN STREETS ON THE DAY THAT A CIRCUS COMES TO TOWN. BUT THE VARGES LACKED VIVACITY, SO TO SPEAK; THEY LACKED THE GOLDEN GLAMOUR OF A SWAN, TRUMPET-ENTRY, AND THE GOLD AND THE THREE GOLD MUSKETES.

NEXT, THE EDGED CANNON OF THE HIPPODROME BOSTRODE THE HAUNTY HIPPOPOTAMUS, NOR DID SOME BOSPANGLED SON OF THE TORRID INDIES SURMOUNT THE ELEPHANT'S NECK. THE GILT-EDGED QUEEN WAS ABSENT, THE BOSPANGLED SON OF HINDOSTAN WORE OVERALS AND A JUMPER AT \$1.50 PER SUIT. HE DID NOT LOOK SO PRETTY AS HE DID IN THISEL, AND THEREFORE NOT SO USEFUL; BUT HE GOT THEM JUST THE SAME—YANKED THE PACHYDERM IN THE NECK WITH THE

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TRUMPETING A FOND FAREWELL.

BUSINESS THAT LOOKS LIKE A BOATHOUSE, HIT ON THE ROCKS, SWUNG HIS DRUNKEN TROPICAL DRINK, AND, GENERALLY SPEAKING, DISCHARGED HIS LAWLESS LUSTS AND OBLIGATIONS LIKE A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR.

WHEN LIONS AND TIGERS AND SIMILAR BRUTES ARE LOCKED UP IN CAGE WAGONS, THEY ARE AS EASY TO HANDLE AS HUMMER. THE WAGON IS ROLED UP TO THE EDGE OF THE WHARF, THE CIRCUS HANDS AND LONG-SHOREMEN SLING ROPES UPON ITS BODY AND HITCH IT TO THE HOOK THAT SWINGS FROM THE BIG DERICK ATTACHED TO THE MAST-MAST. THEN THE STEVEDORES BLAW A WHISTLE, AND THE MAN AT THE DONKEY-ENGINE OPENS THE THROTTLE VALVE, AND THAT CAGE WAGON GOES FLOATING UP IN THE AIR WITH ALL THE SWEET SIMPLICITY OF A CANVAS-HACK DUCK. WHEN IT GETS ABOUT SIX INCHES ABOVE THE WHARF ITES ARING CEASES FOR A MOMENT. THE CIRCUS HANDS REMOVE THE WHEELS FROM THE WAGON, ANDPILE THEM IN A HEAP ON ONE SIDE. THEN, THE WHARF BREAKS, THE BIG GEAR SWINGS UPWARD, THE BEASTS BUSTLE OUT, THEIR DISAPPROVAL—THEY ARE TOO SCARED TO OR—AND THEN, WITH A SWEEP THROUGH THE CIRCUMambient ATMOSPHERE, THEY ARE LAUNCHED ON THE DECK OF THE STEAMER.

THEY DID NOT CROWD THE BIG DENN DOWN INTO THE DARK HOLD; THEY STOWED THEM ALONG THE DECK. ALL THE AFTER DECK IS CROWDED WITH RACES OF ANIMALS. THERE WAS NO TROUBLE IN EMBARKING THE WILDER ANIMALS, AND THE HORSES—SLEEK AND LOVELY ANIMALS—WERE DECIDE AND TRACTABLE WHEN PLACED IN THE OPEN BOX PREPARED FOR THEM, AND HOISTED ONE BY ONE FROM THE WHARF-SIDE, AND LOWERED INTO THE HOLD. THERE THEY WERE PLACED IN LITTLE STAS, THE SAME AS ORDINARY STABLES.

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AND RAYED LIKE A RUSTY THUNDERBOLT. THEN THEY TRIED TO PERSUADE MAX TO GO AND JOIN THE AMPHIBIOUS BEAST, BUT MAX KNOW BETTER.

IT WAS A COUPLE OF DAYS THE TRUTH COMES OUT. HE CRAWLS TO THE DOOR ON HIS FORELEGS, THE HINDQUARTERS DRAGGING AN INERT WEIGHT BEHIND. THE FOREST RANGER HAS SUCUMBED TO THE PARALYSIS OF CAPTIVITY. HE IS MARKED TO DIE. IF HE COST A LOT THEY TRY TO NURSE HIM BACK TO LIFE. IF HE DID NOT—WHY, PISH! HEAVE HIM ON BOARD AT ONCE AND HAVE MORE ROOM FOR THE LIVING.

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America was good enough for Max; he did not want any antiodys in his They got Dutch, the big Asiatic ele-

phant, house skin, flayed on her sides like wet clothes on a living skeleton. "Shove in Max! Help Dutch!"

In a second Queen had her tusks against Max's flanks. In half a minute she had him pinned up against the inside of the box and was holding him there while Dutch hustled around to close the big door. When Dutch had jammed to the door and was holding it safe Queen withdrew, hit Dutch a smack with her trunk on the shoulder, and stalked down to her peanuts once more. Max is shut out from America.

Five minutes more little Topsy—the African lady elephant, is locked under the hatchet. Still a few more minutes and Big Dutch Johns her last of all Queen comes and stalks into the box. The tackle struts and croaks, the big iron rises upward, a great gray trunk lifts itself upward the sides and trumpets an air roar. Then down it disappears through the fore hatch, and the crowd on the deck watches it sinking and sinking into the darkness of the lower hold. A whistle. The croaking stops. Another whistle and an idle hook swings upon the end of the tackle. The labors of the modern Noah are ended. The animals are all aboard the ark.

**BATTLE OF BIRDS.**  
How Two Wrens Fought Two Blue Birds and Whipped Them.

In Silver Lake Township, Pennsylvania, a two-story stone milk-house has been standing for more than fifty years. When the masons built it they knocked the mouth from an old earthen jug, and cemented the jug into the solid wall toward the peak, leaving the open end on the outside of the wall. The kind-hearted workmen put the jug there for a purpose, and every summer since then wrens have built their nests in it.

This season a pair of blue-birds got there a few hours before the wrens did, took possession of the jug without any ceremony, and began to carry bits of straw and dried grass into it, flying out and in again every fifteen or twenty minutes. Toward noon a pair of wrens fitted into the yard, and flew around the milk-house two or three times. Then they made a dive for the opening in the old jug, darted into it, and soon flew out squalling spitefully. The reason why they did this was because they found one of the blue birds in there, very busy fixing things up inside. The surprised blue bird followed the wrens, and then a feathered warfare began that lasted for two hours. Finding a stranger in a home that had been occupied by wrens for half a century made the little wrens mad all over. They pitched into the blue bird and tried to drive it away, piping and screeching as they fought. For a time the blue bird battled with the wrens; but the two were more than a match for it, and it retired to a tree. While it was perched there the wrens flew into the jug, and started to drag out the straw and stuff the blue birds had carried in.

The wrens were busy cleaning out the jug when the blue bird on the tree was joined by its mate. All at once they flew in a straight line for the jug. They darted into it like a flash, and in a second the wrens came out as though they had been fired. They had not been cowed by the larger birds, however, for they immediately turned, darted into the jug, and drove the blue birds out. Then the four birds had it back and forth among the trees for half an hour, neither party entering the jug while the battle lasted.

Finally they stopped fighting, and each side began to carry things into the jug. The wrens made two trips while the blue birds made one, and late in the afternoon the wrens had filled the jug so full of twigs that the blue birds could not get in. There was room for the wrens to go in and out, and they held the fort against their bigger foes, who made several attempts to tear the barrier of twigs away but without success. Toward sundown the birds flew away and never came back; and the wrens have had possession of the jug ever since.—G. W. Whitehead's Geographical Magazine.

**Rules of Health.**  
Sit down, said the fat business man in a hurry; and order lunch, but let me go ahead on my own account. I'm slow; afraid of increasing dyspepsia if I eat too fast. You know, disgusting, this gu—ah!

Gulp and guip, and the soup was gone.

"This guzzling isn't it? Eat slow with conversation; a pleasant frame of mind helps digest." Waiter, where's the fish? You're waiting on me; not I on you. Ah, at last."

Three great bites and the fish was gone.

"Where's the lamb? These fellows, look at 'em, eating pie by the square yards, ought to see themselves as others see 'em. Time's not so valuable as health and—there's the lamb."

Three seconds finished it, and two more for as many glasses of claret.

"Peach pie, waiter. And this hurrying is mostly habit. They've been doing business fast and come to lunch with the momentum and devour. I take a light lunch and eat slow."

Bite, chew, swallow, gulp, and the pie was gone.

"Bill and ice-cream. My plan saved me from dyspepsia till I was 30, then I succumbed to bad cooking. There's no good cook in New York. Those that make nice food make it indigestible, and those that make it healthy cook it plainly—a la Bechamel, no trifles; a flat desert to the taste—better dyspepsia, say I."

Bite, bite, chomp. "My, but the ice-cream is cold. I've got toothache."

Chomp, chaw, gulp, gurgle, gurgle of coffee.

"What, you're not through! Well, now, I must hurry; can't spare time in business hours except for health. So long."

Time—4 min. 15 sec.—New York Sun.

**A Water Gun.**

Near Horn Head, County Donegal, Ireland, there is a hole in the rocks called McSwiney's gun. It is on the sea coast, and is said to have connection with a cavern. When the wind blows and the sea enters the cavern and sends up jets of water from the "gun" to a height of more than 100 feet. The jets of water are accompanied by explosions which may be heard for miles.

STATISTICS prove that only one man in six who emigrate does so with advantage.

Max was the name of the star African elephant in this shipment.

His African cousin, the chap with the great flapping ears that look as if they could burst, is a thorn in the flesh.

They live a while and struggle, then they get paralysis and die.

First they fight and starve, then they sink and feed, then they grow and grow sick, then they get paralyzed. They run up and down and up and down and twist in their circumscribed cages. One day

## CHICAGO.

An English Writer Says She Can't Maintain Her Supremacy.

</

Couldn't Help It.

Anton Rubinstein, the Russian composer, in his autobiography tells of the confusion which overcame a certain architect of his acquaintance, who had a habit of interlarding all his remarks with the phrase, "You understand." On one occasion he was explaining certain architectural matters to the Emperor, and, according to custom, made free use of his favorite expression. "Good heavens!" exclaimed Emperor Nicholas, at last irritably, "of course I understand! My dear fellow, how could I help it?"

There is more Cataract in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. It has now been reduced to a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced incurable. The disease is called "Cataract," or "Incurable Disease," and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Cataract Cure, manufactured by Dr. Hall, of Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood vessels and nerves, and cures in from one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, Dr. Hall, 100 W. State St., Toledo, O.

42nd Gold by Druggists, etc.

Yankee Stock Dying Out.

There is abundant food for reflection in the figures furnished by the Massachusetts census of last year, which show that one-tenth of the native born married women of the State are childless, a condition without parallel in any country of the world excepting France. It is also significant that only about 12 per cent. of the foreign-born married women of Massachusetts are childless.

This Country Would Welcome It.

In Hungary, where the railway fares were reduced by the law of 1872, 50 per cent., the receipts have increased 15 per cent., and the number of passengers rose from 2,000,000 to 7,000,000.

FIFTEEN.—An illustration by Dr. Elmer's Great New Heater, No. 514, after first day's use. Millions cure. Trachea and \$100 total bills from 100 cases. Send to Dr. Elmer, 50 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Raised Barn-Yards.

It is in my opinion a successful way of making manure to make it in a covered yard; good manure can be made without question by heaping in open space and forked over occasionally, but with less care a better product is likely to be the average result when made under cover, whether enough better to pay the cost of the shelter is perhaps an open question; if the shelter were only for the manure, the balance might be struck against it; and if no coarse stuff goes into the manure pile (it is singular advice of one writer that it should not) the balance would certainly be against it.

But the cattle may enjoy this shelter and profit by it, since it gives them a large freedom to move about without exposure to storms or cold; and with the aid of their trampling a very considerable addition may be made to the value of the manure of the yard by working into the excrements the straw or other coarse stuff which, under conditions that may often prevail, cannot be profitably fed; there must, of course, be so much of such material that the animals will not be injured by too much wetness under foot. This coarse stuff put directly on the land is worth very little for fertilizing; when more or less decomposed in a well-aerated mixture with animal excrements, it is worth much more.—New York Tribune.

Discovery strengthens Weak Lungs, and cures Spitting of Blood, Coughs of Breast, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and kindred afflictions. Don't be fooled into taking something else, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit. There's nothing at all like the "Discovery."

Russia.

In Russia for a woman to lose her hair is a sign of disgrace, and yet the pressure of famine is so great that many of the women are now cropping their hair and selling it. In order to obtain a few roubles with which to sustain life. In the meantime the famine is now accompanied by typhus fever, as common in famine districts. This fever is contagious, and is slowly spreading. It is said that the reason for the famine is that the taxes were so heavy that the peasants were obliged to sell their seed corn, so that they had nothing to plant, and that the rascality of the Russian officials is the real reason for the trouble. A depleted condition of the system, not only invites fever, but pulmonary complaints as well. If you feel run down and begin to cough, take REID'S GERMAN COTTON AND KIDNEY CURE, and you will soon overcome the fits. This great remedy is the best thing in the world for every form of lung trouble, commanding with a common cold and ending with consumption. Be sure that your druggist gives you Reid's, and take no other.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

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This may look like poetry, but it only demonstrates how easily the eye may be deceived. The ear is sometimes deceived by the cry of "just as good."

## AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

### A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Covered Barn-Yards—Importance of Method in Horse-Breeding—Plan of a Home-Made Hog Water—Shed for Dairy Cows—Household and Kitchen Notes.

#### Population Changes.

The last census shows that the cities have increased their population at a faster rate during the last decade than during any former. The urban population is fast gaining on the rural, and may soon equal it. There seems to have been a strong drift of the population away from the cities. It has been claimed that improved agricultural machinery has driven laborers from the farm to the city. But such is not the case. The scarcity of farm labor has largely increased the sale and use of improved farm implements. On this account many farmers were obliged to purchase labor-saving implements long before they would have done so, if the number of farm laborers had been equal to the demand. The drift from farm to town has greatly stimulated the manufacture of agricultural machinery.—Farm and Fireside.

This is the plan of a home-made hog water which costs little or nothing, says Farm and Home. It is to run the water from a tank or artesian well. Take a strong barrel (a kerosene barrel is the best) and bore a hole below the middle. Then put a one-inch gas pipe, A, into it, letting it project into the barrel. Then gather the bottom into a band of the muslin about one inch deep and six long, and fasten (fan shape) with tiny tacks or drawing pins onto the center of the window frame.

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It is in my opinion a successful way of making manure to make it in a covered yard; good manure can be made without question by heaping in open space and forked over occasionally, but with less care a better product is likely to be the average result when made under cover, whether enough better to pay the cost of the shelter is perhaps an open question; if the shelter were only for the manure, the balance might be struck against it; and if no coarse stuff goes into the manure pile (it is singular advice of one writer that it should not) the balance would certainly be against it.

But the cattle may enjoy this shelter and profit by it, since it gives them a large freedom to move about without exposure to storms or cold; and with the aid of their trampling a very considerable addition may be made to the value of the manure of the yard by working into the excrements the straw or other coarse stuff which, under conditions that may often prevail, cannot be profitably fed; there must, of course, be so much of such material that the animals will not be injured by too much wetness under foot. This coarse stuff put directly on the land is worth very little for fertilizing; when more or less decomposed in a well-aerated mixture with animal excrements, it is worth much more.—New York Tribune.

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A Handy Tool Tray.

It often happens, says a writer in the Practical Farmer, that repairs are to be made to a binder, mower or other implements, something around stables, barn, fences or gates, things that cannot conveniently, if at all, be brought to a work-shop, and it is found necessary to take tools, bolts, washers, rivets, wire, or whatever is needed to make repairs, from the work-shop. To carry them loose by hand, necessitates perhaps, the going or returning several times, risk of losing some of them with having no place to put them, when making repairs, and neglect in returning them, when in a hurry, to the shop, when one trip will not answer. Even if in a hurry, with having a tray, all can be put in, set in some safe place where they can be taken home at quitting time, and even if you had to drive you could carry tray with one hand. The writer has a tray of which the accompanying cut shows pattern. Any one can easily make one.

Procure a bottom 24x18 inches, better if in one piece, nail a rim around it, 3 inches wide; divide by putting a partition lengthwise making it 6 inches wide at center, tapering level with rim; cut a hole for hand to carry by. You may put a cross partition on one side for small bolts, nails and screws. Make out of planed, inch lumber and you will have a handy, little, economical, labor-saving device for the farm.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The importance of method of horse-breeding is so little understood by most farmers that it is not to be wondered at that in many sections of our country "scrubs" are numerous and complaints many that horse-breeding does not pay. With a population that is increasing, both in city and country, the demand for horses is sure to increase in like proportion. All kinds of horses always have been, and all kinds always will be raised, consequently there will always be a wide range in prices. Those who breed for an object and attend well to the details, will find horse-breeding a source of profit as long as horses are wanted.

It is not possible for all to own first-class mares, but this should not deter them from using the very best stallion obtainable, and thus take the first step toward improvement. The introduction of imported sires, and the popularity they have won wherever introduced is termed by many a "craze" that would soon die out if let alone. They have let it alone, but it does not die out, for the reason that in all the countries from which these horses are brought, method is used in breeding. A horse is no better from the mere fact of his being imported, but years of breeding in a direct line, and from sires whose purity of breeding can be traced back for generations, is of incalculable value in a sire, especially one that is to be used in a locality where the mares are of mixed or no particular breeding, because he has received many infusions of blood from one and

the same source, every one of which adds to his ability to transmit this same blood to his progeny. For this reason a sire should be chosen, but not because of some one point in which he excels, but because he averages best in all points, for prepotency and the laws that govern it may be applied both ways, and any defect in the sire is very liable to be transmitted to the foal.

In this particular locality the Percherons have done much toward giving us better and more sizable horses. More recently the French coaches have been introduced, and have become very popular.

Heavy horses are in demand in all large cities, where heavy loads must necessarily be moved through the crowded streets slowly; so, from motives of economy, heavy loads must be drawn, and heavy horses used to draw them.

The custom prevails in some localities where the services of a purebred stallion has been kept for several years, for farmers to keep some of their grades as stallions, and by offering their services at low figures, they sometimes succeed in getting considerable customers. This practice should not be encouraged where the services of a purebred horse are obtainable; for although a well-bred grade stallion may, and occasionally does, get very good colts, the mixed breeding in both sire and dam renders the result very uncertain, and you are breeding without method, which in the end is almost certain to prove unsatisfactory.—F. H. in Country Gentleman.

Two pretty ways of arranging short muslin curtains are as follows: Divide the muslin (plain or figured) into three pieces, and edge the center one with a small frill down each side, the others with a frill only on the inside. Hem them at the top, and pass the brass or ribbon band through them; tie the center pieces together in the middle with ribbon and bow; loop back the sides also with ribbons and bows. The bottom of the blinds may be either left loose (hemmed and frilled) or passed through another brass or ribbon band; or, hem the muslin at the top and frill it each side; run the rod or band through the hem; then gather the bottom into a band of the muslin about one inch deep and six long, and fasten (fan shape) with tiny tacks or drawing pins onto the center of the window frame.

Old Things Worth Saving.

An old shade hat, if the straw be good, may be twisted, turned up at the side or behind, and retwisted, and come out as good as new. It is poor economy to throw away any artificial flowers, unless very shabby, and old ribbons are always coming into play. Old gloves have many uses. Large sizes may be worn in dusting or in garden work. The undressed kid may serve many useful purposes; the long wrists sewed up into bags make excellent cases for silver forks, spoons, and jewelry; the shorter pieces may be cut into pretty shapes and fastened together for pen-wipers, or small decorated bags. Of course no good housekeeper throws away old soft handkerchiefs, napkins, or towels, but puts them carefully into the drawer where she has old sheets and pillow cases saved for a time when there is sickness in the house.

THE KITCHEN.

#### Sauving Bread.

Early in the morning, say as early as 6 o'clock, take a vessel of about a quart size and fill it one-third full of water, milk-warm, adding three tablespoonsful of new milk, and salt and sugar each as much as you can hold between the thumb and forefinger; then stir in as much flour as will make a thick batter. Set in a kettle of warm water if the weather is cool, and keep at an even temperature till fermentation takes place, which will be in four or five hours; then take as much flour as will make two large loaves, and a teaspoonful of salt added. Scald about one-third of the flour in water, the middle below the boiling point; this makes the bread sweet and moist, the two main qualities in good bread; then add enough milk and water to make this paste sufficiently cool, so as not to scald the rising, which will bear a pretty high temperature; then mix in your rising and knead quick and thoroughly. Lay your loaves in good baking pans, set in a warm place, cover with a clean cloth, and lay on top of that a light pillow to keep the warmth from escaping. Your bread will be ready for the oven in about half an hour. Bake till it is a light brown color and it is thoroughly done.

#### Old-Fashioned Pumpkin Pie.

If pumpkin is peeled, cut up and stewed rapidly, it makes coarse pies which have very little of the native sweetness of the vegetable. If it is cooked in a very small amount of water, in a thick, porcelain-lined kettle, where it will gradually steam for six or eight hours, it requires a richness and sweetness that can't be obtained by any other process of cooking it. A half-pumpkin will not require more than a pint of water, and by the time it is thoroughly cooked by this method, all the water will have been absorbed. The old-fashioned rule for pumpkin pie is about two cups of pumpkin to five of milk, or four of milk and one of cream, four or five eggs, sweetening and spices to taste. Do not forget to add half a teaspoonful of salt to every quart of baking powder.

is required. The night's milk is left in cans to be carried to the factory with that drawn next morning. The milkers are always housed if it rains, and during the heat of the day the cows find the shelter of the stable a grateful one, the stanchions being locked. The overflow from the spring finds its way into a trough on the north side of the shed away from the sun where the cows help themselves. There is no platform nor floor to the shed. Manure that accumulates is scraped up and spread on the pasture. No time is lost bringing up and turning away the cows, no manure is wasted, and the cows lead lives of unbroken quiet, paying their owner handsomely. Another thing seldom considered: The noise, bustle and stir about the home, which milking time always causes, where such a large herd is brought up morning and evening, are entirely obviated, and the invasion of flies is unheard of. Farm and Home.

#### The Effect of Breeding on Food.

Great many farmers are asking questions of themselves, their neighbors, and agricultural journals, concerning food for cows and how to feed it. One point in the economy of feeding many overlooks. That is the value or effect of breed, and individual fitness of the animal, on the feed. This can be made very apparent in the case of horses. A trotter having the trot bred into him will take a moderate feed of oats and trot his mile in 2:20. Another horse bred for draft purpose could not trot a mile in that time if he was fed ten tons of oats. So it is with cows. One cow takes her feed and turns it into milk and butter, and she will eat a heavy ration each day, and still keep in that channel. She has a constitutional fitness for the performance of

dairy work; and so feed stimulates her powers in that direction. Another cow having a beef tendency in her blood will do fat work up to a certain extent, when she turns the food into flesh and fat on her own ribs. Therefore, in the study of economy of feeding, it is highly essential to have the right kind of a cow to put the feed into.—Hoard's Dairyman.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

##### All Around the House.

A very effective pillow case can be made with strips of fine linen joined with embroidery insertion in inch to an inch and a half wide, the breadth of the linen strips to vary according to taste. This can be trimmed either with a frill of linen or lace. The pillow itself should be covered with plain colored satin, to show through the insertion. A spare bed is usually stripped when not in use, the sheets being aired and put on as the bed is required, the blankets neatly folded and laid on the mattress, but a colored chintz counterpane, with plain or coarse Torchon lace trimming, has a very good effect, and makes a room look cheerful.

For half window curtains there is nothing more attractive than a soft muslin with a frill of the same passed on the rod, made rather full and allowed to hang straight down, pushing them back or drawing them together.

But the most curious position is that of Lemmark. The reigning family of that country has powerful relatives in England, Russia, France, Germany, and Austria, and is interested in the war, whose cause it would enter into in the inevitable conflict to come. Indications point to Russia as the favored one, the English newspapers already containing rumors to the effect that Russia, successful means the Czarina will demand the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein with Denmark to her father's kingdom.

#### Mr. Beecher Was Surprised.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's love for children was well known; he always listened to their prattle with interest, and they talked to him with fearless frankness on all subjects. He was sometimes rather startled by their remarks. He used to tell the following story with great enjoyment. Once Sunday morning, while he was retiring from church, he was overtaken by one of his parishioners who held his little daughter by the hand. In his sermon that day he had earnestly exhorted every one to practice human kindness. The little girl, evidently anxious that her father should be rebuked, volunteered the information that papa had scolded Mary that morning.

"And who is Mary?" inquired Mr. Beecher.

"Why, Mary is our cook," replied the little gossip.

"Well, well, that is too bad. But I hope pa doesn't scold mamma," said Mr. Beecher, with a twinkle in his eye as he glared at his little friend.

"Well, I guess not," said the small damsels.

"My mamma isn't a servant; none of my parents are servants. Why, they ain't even servants of the Lord."

#### Alten Slang Words.

Many slang terms are corruptions or mutations of old German words written down their original meaning. "Schafkopf" a Western term meaning to be company or alliance with is from the French word, while the German "spree" is esprit twisted around and Anglicized, i. or rather Americanized.

From the Spanish we got "savvy" from sabio, to know; "vamoos" from vamos, to go, and "cavort" from cavor, to caper. The German gives us "hoofier," from lauf, an idle fellow, and "bower," the term used in some card games, from bauer, a card-player.

The Dutch and Holland language contributes "boozey," from buzen, drunk; "fory," from log, dull; "boss," from baas, a master, and "handlubber," from handlooper, a vagabond.—Rochester Post-Express.

#### The Voice of the People.

Reaches one should do so through the ballot-box. This is the medium through which it ought to speak in clarion tones. But there are other means by which the people voice their sentiments, irrespective of politics, concerning matters of vital importance. Successful or unsuccessful are those popular adhesions as they are heard distinctly or faintly. But health, the grand desideratum, appeals to us all. The avenue is only cleared when the obstacles which beset its completed recovery are swept aside. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has for nearly a third of a century occupied the first rank among proprietaries for "digestion, dyspepsia, constipation, diarrhea, &c." Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. Price, 10cts., 50cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or black lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25cts.

#### Wonder She Discovered It So Soon.

A public school teacher has just made, indirectly, an important discovery. For over a year she has had a pupil in one of her classes who seemed utterly dumb except when told to repeat something.

On account of the child's inability to make the progress the teacher expected, she sent him to the principal so that that worthy might give the benefit of his extraordinary wisdom. Through some strange mischance the principal discovered that this little fellow wasn't able to speak a word of English.—Buffalo Enquirer.

About this season of the year, the rapid disappearance of house flies, is mainly due to a parasitic fungus which envelops them and feeds upon their bodily fluids. Though the fly has lived but one short season, it is probably the destruction of all which renders him an easy victim to funguses.

#### The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3-inch long display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of our entire newspaper appearing each week.

The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you book, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, or samples FREE.

#### FREE.

#### Couldn't Help It.

Anton Rubinstein, the Russian composer, in his autobiography tells of the confusion which overcame a certain architect of his acquaintance, who had a habit of interlarding all his remarks with the phrase, "You understand." On one occasion he was explaining certain architectural matters to the Emperor, and, according to custom, made free use of his favorite expression. "Good heavens!" exclaimed Emperor Nicholas, at last irritably, "of course I understand. My dear fellow, how could I help it?"

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For several years the Emperor pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local remedies, the Emperor's physician has proven it necessary to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Half-a-dozen Cure manufacturers—Dr. C. H. & Co., Toledo, Ohio, are the only constitutional cures on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a drachm. It is a safe, diuretic, non-irritating, and non-stimulating system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for catalog and testimonials. Ad. S. C. H. & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

#### Yanked Stock Dying Out.

There is abundant food for reflection in the figures furnished by the census of the population of last year, which show that one-fifth of the native born married women of that State are childless, a condition without parallel in any country of the world excepting France. It is also significant that only about 13 per cent of the foreign-born married women of Massachusetts are childless.

#### This Country Would Welcome It.

The foreign-born railway fares were reduced by the "zone system" from 40 to 80 per cent, the receipts have increased 18 per cent, and the number of passengers rose from 2,000,000 to 7,000,000.

FITS—All fits stopped by Dr. Elkins' Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Many cures. Trusses and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Elkins, 51 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



#### A new man can be made out of one that's "used-up," bilious and dyspeptic.

It's done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses, repairs, and strengthens the system, and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing restorative tonic it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength. It's the only Blood and Liver Remedy that's guaranteed. If it doesn't do all that's claimed for it, the money is promptly refunded. But it keeps its promises—that's the reason it can be sold in this way.

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Some druggists who, when Dr. White's Pulmonary is called for, Use their persuasive powers to Induce you to take something else.

On which they make a larger Profit, and should you allow them their Befoghty to overcome your better Judgment, you will discover the same.

Deception only after you have Used the stuff and found it Worthless. You will then mourn in vain the loss of your gold.

Honesty, there is no other Cough remedy as good as the Pulmonary or that will cure a Cough as speedily and permanently.

PATENTS Quickly obtained. No attorney fees or book fees. GLOBE PATENT AGCY Wash. D.C.

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##### THE KITCHEN.

###### Salt Rising Bread.

Early in the morning, say as early as 5 o'clock, take a vessel of about a quart size and fill it one-third full of water, milk-warm, adding three tablespoonsful of new milk, and salt and sugar each as much as you can hold between the thumb and forefinger, then stir in as much flour as will make a thick batter. Set in a kettle of warm water if the weather is cool, and keep at an even temperature till fermentation takes place, which will be in four or five hours; then take as much flour as will make two large loaves, and a teaspoonful of salt added. Scald about one-third of the flour in water, a little below the boiling point; this makes the bread sweet and moist, the two main qualities of good bread; then add enough milk and water to make this paste sufficiently cool, so as not to scald the rising, which will bear a pretty high temperature; then mix your rising and knead quick and thoroughly. Lay your loaves in good baking-pans, set in a warm place, cover with a clean cloth, and lay on top of that a light pillow to keep the warmth from escaping. Your bread will be ready for the oven in about half an hour. Bake till it is a light brown color and it is thoroughly done.

##### Old-Fashioned Pumpkin Pie.

If pumpkin is peeled, cut and stewed rapidly, it makes coarse pies which have very little of the native sweetness of the vegetable. If it is cooked in a very small amount of water, in a thick, porcelain-lined kettle, where it will gradually steam for six or eight hours, it requires a richness and sweetness that can't be obtained by any other process of cooking it. A half pumpkin will not require more than a pint of water, and by the time it is thoroughly cooked by this method, all the water will have been absorbed. The old-fashioned rule for pumpkin pie is about two cups of pumpkin to five of milk, or four of milk and one of cream, four or five eggs, sweetening and spices to taste. Do not forget to add half a teaspoonful of salt to every quart of milk used in the pie.

##### Common Soap.

###### Method in Horse-Breeding.

The importance of method of horse-breeding is so little understood by most farmers that it is not to be wondered at that in many sections of our country "scrubs" are numerous and complaints many that horse-breeding does not pay. With a population that is increasing, both in city and country, the demand for horses is sure to increase in like proportion. All kinds of horses always have, and all kinds always will be raised, consequently there will always be a wide range in prices. Those who breed for an object and attend well to the details, will find horse-breeding a source of profit as long as horses are wanted.

It is not possible for all to own first-class mares, but this should not deter them from using the very best stallion obtainable, and thus take the first step toward improvement. The introduction of imported sires, and the popularity they have won wherever introduced, is termed by many a "craze" that would soon die out if let alone. They have let it alone, but it does not die out, for the reason that in all the countries from which these horses are brought, method is used in breeding. A horse is no better from the mere fact of his having been imported, but years of breeding in a direct line, and from sires whose purity of breeding can be traced back for generations, is of incalculable value in a sire, especially one that is to be used in a locality where the mares are of mixed or no particular breeding, because he has received many infusions of blood from one and

dairy work; and so feed stimulates her powers in that direction. Another cow having a beef tendency in her blood will do dairy work up to a certain extent, when she turns the food into flesh and fat on her own ribs. Therefore, in the study of economy of feeding, it is highly essential to have the right kind of a cow to put the feed into.—Hoard's Dairyman.

##### A ROYAL MIX-UP.

###### How War Will Array the Royal Families of Europe.

In the event of a war in Europe, and considerable note of the royal families existing between a number of the royal families will be somewhat strained. Let us imagine that Germany and France pitch into each other, as they surely will, before long; then Russia, England and others take sides or be drawn into the affair, as is almost certain to be the case, the first named on the side of France, the other with Germany. In that event England has a future queen—the Princess of Wales—who would no doubt be embittered again at a much-loved sister of former days in the present Empress of Russia, King George of Greece, will also be uniting the two sisters. Hood's Syrup like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, repairing the diseased tissue, and imparting health to the affected organs, does give short and lasting cure.

I want to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a permanent cure for catarrh. After suffering with catarrh for many years, I was requested to take

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
and after my treatment in that I am inclined of the most amazing disease the human system is heir to.—P. E. Sturtevant, Ind.

#### Two Things

##### In Regard to Catarrh

###### It Is a Constitutional Disease; and 2d, It Requires a Constitutional Remedy.

These two facts are now well known to the medical profession, and inhalants are considered as still half a century temporary relief. To effect a permanent cure of Catarrh requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, repairing the diseased tissue, and imparting health to the affected organs, does give short and lasting cure.

I want to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a permanent cure for catarrh. After suffering with catarrh for many years, I was requested to take

#### "German Syrup"

"We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent

**Edom, Texas**, subject to violent

**Colds and Lung Troubles.**

I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Troubles—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where

your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Franklin Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manuf., Woodbury, N.J.

**DO YOU COUGH?**

**DON'T DELAY.**

**TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM.**

**THE BEST COUGH CURE.**

**KEMP'S BALSAM.**

**DO YOU Sneeze?**

**DON'T DELAY.**

**TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM.**

**THE BEST SNEEZE CURE.**

**KEMP'S BALSAM.**

**DO YOU HAVE A COUGH?**

**DON'T DELAY.**

**TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM.**

**THE BEST COUGH CURE.**

**KEMP'S BALSAM.**

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## SPECK OF A WAR CLOUD

### CHILI INCLINED TO PULL UNCLE SAM'S WHISKERS.

Fearful Death Record by Fire—The After High Hat in Trouble—To the Penitentiary for Abduction—Cattle Thieves Shot.

Hundreds of Men Drowned.—A dispatch to the London Times, from Singapore, states that a severe gale prevailed at Hong Kong, Dec. 4. A large number of Chinese vessels of all descriptions were destroyed and hundreds of Chinese sailors and laborers engaged about the harbor were drowned. European and other vessels lying at Hong Kong sustained little damage.

### CHILI MAKES REPLY.

Admiral Montt Declares that the Sentiment of His Country Is Friendly.

President Jorge Montt has sent the Chilean Ministers in the United States a cablegram and a reply to the message to the Congress of the United States in relation to the assault on the sailors who landed from the cruiser *Bonaparte*. He says that the Chilean authorities have never attempted in the slightest par-

**JORDAN MONTEZ.** particular any responsibility for which the country may be justly held but insist that the proper and ordinary forms of Chilean procedure must be observed. President Montt said he was fully convinced that the end the American people would judge the Baltimore affair without bias. There was no doubt in his mind that the Chileans had been treated with fairness in the matter, and that justice would be done by the governments of both the United States and Chile.

### CHILI ON HER DIGNITY.

Her Minister of Foreign Affairs Indulges in a Little Rhetoric.

The circular letter prepared by Minister of Foreign Affairs Matta for distribution among the Chilean legations in Europe and America makes strong demands of President Harrison's statements in his message, and sharply arraigns Minister Egan's conduct in the negotiations over the Baltimore affair. The document is anything but conciliatory. Among South American firms in London there is a pronounced impression that war is impending between the United States and Chile.

### HARD FIGHTING IN INDIA.

English Soldiers Capture and Blow Up a Fort Near Gugli.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the Hindu tribesmen having invaded the Chait fort near Gugli, the garrison of which is composed of Cashmere troops with British officers, commanded by Col. Durand, the garrison was ordered to attack the strongly fortified stronghold of Nilt on Dec. 2. Desperate fighting ensued. Capt. Aymer and Lieuts. Bolsoz and Babcock, with conspicuous gallantry, blew up the fort-gate with gun-cotton, fought their way in, followed by a few Sepoys, and captured the fort. Col. Durand was shot and seriously injured. Capt. Aymer and Lieut. Babcock were severely wounded. Seven Sepoys were killed and twenty were wounded. The enemy's loss was severe. Nine were taken prisoners and one gun was captured. The enemy having retreated to the hills and keeping up desultory firing, the troops again attacked and dislodged them. In the engagement Lieut. Gordon and seven Sepoys were wounded.

### LOWER TARIFF IN GERMANY.

Official correspondence has been made public at Washington, the details of the recently concluded commercial treaty between the United States and Germany whereby the sugar of the latter secures free admission into the United States, and sundry American products named in an accompanying schedule obtain admission into Germany at rates agreed upon. This table shows a reduction in the German tariff duties on wheat of 30 per cent; rye, 30 per cent; oats, 37½ per cent; corn, 29 per cent; butter, 15 per cent; salted and pickled pork and beef, 15 per cent; wheat flour, and cornmeal, 30 per cent.

### MANY LIVES LOST BY FIRE.

Three lives were lost in a fire at Moose Jaw, Man. The fire was not extinguished until twenty buildings, including the English Church, had been burned. At Middlebury, Vt., fire destroyed one dwelling and two business houses. Policeman Mitchell endeavored to save a large car gasolene tank exploded, his hands burning him almost beyond recognition. A special from Melbourne, Ark., says Mr. Nick Moser met death by fire at Barron Park.

### THEY OBSTRUCTED THE VIEW.

At Berwick, Pa., Henry Hilbert has brought action against the management of the Berwick Opera House, because he was given a seat behind two ladies who wore hats, obstructing his view.

### DOES THE PUNISHMENT.

At Syracuse, Frank B. Brown was sentenced for four years and seven months for the abduction of Lily Long, scarcely seventeen years old, who was employed at his hotel.

### TWO CATTLE-THIEVES KILLED.

Hank Lovett and his partner, two cattle-thieves, were shot to death near Custer, South Dakota.

### FOUR YEARS FOR Forgery.

At Memphis, Albert Hope actor, playwright, and erstwhile member of the four hundred of New York, who was convicted of forging a draft on the National Broadway Bank of New York, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

John H. was a student at the university of Jackson, Tenn., where he inherited \$10,000. He at once went to New York, became a prominent member of Augustin Daly's stock company, and through his father's influence secured admittance into the swell society of New York, and became a contributor to the Century. While in Arkansas a year ago he secured \$1,000 on false checks.

### COTTON CROP REPORT.

The cotton returns of December to the Department of Agriculture relate to average prices on plantations. The complaint of unremunerative values is general and declaration frequent that the crop does not return cost of production. A feeling of discouragement pervades the report and a disposition to reduce area is expressed.

### WARS WITH ARGENTINE.

Paul Bergner, American agent for the Krupps at San Francisco, says he has a telegram from the Krupps informing him that there is likely to be war between Chile and Argentina and ordering him to Valparaiso.

### BIG FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

Four Business Houses Burned Out, Entailing a Loss of \$300,000.

Louisville, Ky., has been visited by a series of fatal fires by which at least eleven lives were lost and probably half a million dollars' worth of property destroyed. The first fire was discovered in the store of the Boone Paper Company on Main street. Before it was subdued the entire place was gutted and the stock destroyed, entailing a loss of \$55,000. Five firemen are believed to have lost their lives either in the flames or by being buried under the falling walls. They are missing and it seems impossible that they could have escaped. The city had not recovered from the effect of this last horror when another conflagration, more awful in its destruction of human life, added fuel to the popular grief. The latest fire, which started at 10 o'clock and burned to death in the four-story candy and fireworks factory of Meune & Co., at 517 West Main street. The firm was getting ready for the Christmas trade and employed an extra number of girls to wrap and pack confections. They were all at work on the fourth floor. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was a tremendous explosion from the second floor, followed by a crash of glass, and thousands of fire-crackers roared and crackled, while almost countless sky rockets and roman candles flew hither and thither across the street and into the air. A moment later and a sheet of flame burst from the windows. Before the employes knew of their danger the skylights burst and the panic-stricken help ran to the stairway. Three of them, Lillie Greenwell, Tracy Hohlbauer, and Katie McGarvey, reached the third floor just as the stairs leading to the fourth floor caught fire. Behind them came the five other girls, but before they could reach the bottom a wall gave way and the girls tumbled out-of-their progress and they were picked up by the men who had rushed to death. Fifteen or twenty brave firemen rushed into the building at one time to rescue them, but were driven back by the fierce heat. The cries of the imprisoned girls soon ceased and the floors fell, one after another, until finally nothing was left of the building but the tottering walls. In the rear were assembled the mothers and fathers of some of the girls who were burned to death inside, and their manifestations of grief were pitiable in the extreme. They implored the firemen to save their children, and they had great trouble in keeping some of the more frenzied ones from walking into the flames.

### PRISONERS IN A PANIC.

Exciting Fire in the City Prison at Columbus, Ohio.

At Columbus, Ohio, the city prison was discovered to be on fire early the other morning. The flames spread through the two upper stories and the volume of water thrown drenched the entire building, soaking the cell-rooms beneath. Of the 111 prisoners, eleven were females, and during the height of excitement it was thought best to turn those out. The female prisoners were let loose, and, notwithstanding the cells were being drenched, the male prisoners, although they yelled lustily for liberty, were kept locked. The firemen assured the police that there was no danger of the fire reaching the rooms, and on this assurance the police refused to let them out. The scene was one of indescribable excitement, and a number of persons gained control of the prison and used it for the benefit of the unfortunate within. The spectators feared the flames would reach the cell-rooms, but on being assured by Chief Hellmiller that the prisoners were not in danger ceased their demands. Loss, \$10,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

### CLAIM TITLE TO MILLIONS.

Sensational Suit Promised by the Heirs of a Colonial Governor of New York.

The heirs of Thomas Douglass, governor of the colony of New York in 1690, are preparing to bring a sensational suit to test the title to millions of dollars' worth of real estate located in New York and now in possession of some of the wealthiest and most influential men of Gotham. A large portion of the property involved is located between Wall street and the lot line, and the majority of the lots touch Broadway. The property is the most valuable piece of real estate in the city. Thomas Douglass was a confirmed bachelor when he received his appointment as Governor of the colony of New York, and he remained a bachelor until the day of his death in 1715. His half-relations in England, but none of them seem to have followed his fortunes in America, nor to have known whether he had amassed a fortune or not at the time of his death.

### STAPEDEN THE MEMBERS.

A Buried Steam Pipe Causes a Panic Among Congressmen.

A very decided sensation was created in the House of Representatives the other day by the bursting of a steam pipe in the hall. There were perhaps one hundred members and twice as many non-members on the floor. Many were seated at desks writing, while various groups were gathered about chatting. Suddenly there was an explosion like the discharge of cannon, accompanied by a loud hissing noise and the escape of an immense volume of steam. Instantly there was a stampede for the doors, and a serious crush was imminent. At the opportune moment Representative McKinley, of New Hampshire, stepped from the main aisle beside a desk, and raising his voice to its highest pitch, shouted: "Don't run! Don't run! No harm is done!" This checked the stampede and restored confidence, when it was found that a large plug had blown out.

### CAILED FLIQUEU A LAR.

During debate in the Paris Chamber of Deputies on the relations between church and state there was a tumultuous scene during which Paul de Cassagnac called M. Fliqueu, President of the Chamber of Deputies, a *har*. The two men have named seconds, who are arranging a duel.

### NOT A DRINK FOR THE ALLEGIANES.

Lake Lanier, Georgia, was a body of water covering 40,000 acres, and was fourteen miles long and three wide. It has now completely dried, with the exception of a sink hole twenty feet across in the center, leaving vast quantities of turtles, alligators and fish floundering in the mud.

### ANOTHER REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

A Rio Janeiro dispatch says: "It is reported from campus that there was a revolt against the Polkno government. Ten were killed and forty wounded in a conflict with government troops. The reports are conflicting as to which party is now in control."

### CHINESE REBELS DEFEATED.

Advice from Peking say that the rebels have been again defeated. The dispatch further announces that the emperor is studying English. The council of state opposed this idea, but the dowager empress overruled them.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to Prime..... \$3.50 @ .60

Calves—1/2 to Choice..... \$3.50 @ .55

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... .95 @ .55

CORN—No. 2..... .25 @ .55

RYE—No. 2..... .88 @ .50

BUTTER—Choice Creamery..... .26 @ .50

Eggs—Fresh, Caribean, fats..... .12 @ .25

POTATOES—Caribean, per bu..... .33 @ .45

INDIANAPOLIS.

CATTLE—Shipping..... \$3.25 @ .55

HOGS..... \$5.00 @ .55

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... .94 @ .55

CORN—No. 2..... .24 @ .55

RYE—No. 2..... .52 @ .55

CINCINNATI.

CATTLE..... \$3.50 @ .50

HOGS..... \$5.00 @ .55

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... .94 @ .55

CORN—No. 2..... .24 @ .55

RYE—No. 2..... .52 @ .55

DETROIT.

CATTLE..... \$3.00 @ .475

HOGS..... \$3.00 @ .475

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... \$1.92 @ .55

CORN—No. 2..... .24 @ .55

RYE—No. 2 White..... .51 @ .55

TOLEDO.

CATTLE..... \$3.00 @ .475

HOGS..... \$3.00 @ .475

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... \$1.92 @ .55

CORN—No. 2 White..... .24 @ .55

RYE—No. 2 White..... .51 @ .55

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE..... \$4.00 @ .525

LIVE HOGS..... \$3.75 @ .475

I HAD..... \$1.00 @ .55

CORN—No. 2..... .24 @ .55

WHEAT—No. 2 White..... .51 @ .55

OATS—No. 2 White..... .83 @ .55

PORLEY—No. 2..... .57 @ .55

PORK—Mess..... 11.00 @ \$31.50

NEW YORK.

CATTLE..... \$3.50 @ .625

BEEF—No. 2 Red..... \$2.50 @ .525

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.07 @ .55

CORN—No. 2..... .60 @ .55

WHEAT—No. 2 White..... .83 @ .55

PORLEY—No. 2..... .57 @ .55

PORK—Mess..... 11.00 @ \$31.50

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE..... \$3.50 @ .50

HOGS..... \$5.00 @ .55

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... .94 @ .55

CORN—No. 2..... .24 @ .55

RYE—No. 2..... .52 @ .55

CINCINNATI.

CATTLE..... \$3.50 @ .50

HOGS..... \$5.00 @ .55

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... .94 @ .55

CORN—No. 2..... .24 @ .55

RYE—No. 2..... .52 @ .55

DETROIT.

CATTLE..... \$3.00 @ .475

HOGS..... \$3.00 @ .475

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... \$1.92 @ .55

Missing

Crawford Avalanche

Grayling, Michigan

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